The New-York Times.

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WRECK ON THE COAST.

The Steam-Ship City of Houston in a Gale.

Fourteen Hours at the Mercy of Wind and Waves.

The Captain Unfit for Duty from Over-Stimulation.

Gallant Conduct of United States Officers and Seamen.

Probable Wreck of a New-Orleans Steamer.

Over Twenty Lives Reported Lost on the Florida Coast.

THE CITY OF HOUSTON.

Fearful Peril of the Steam-ship in a Gale—Helpless Condition of the Captain—The Vessel Saved by United States Officers and Seamen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—On Wednesday last the following paragraph of shipping news was sent to a morning contemporary and published among the list of marine disasters, the result of the late storm on the South Atlantic coast, of which the TIMES, on Monday, gave some details of the effects in the Southern seaboard States:

> Steam-ship *City of Houston*, PARTRIDGE, hence 12th inst., for Galveston and Key West, encountered a heavy gale on the 16th inst., during which she broke her steam-pipe and carried away her foremast. She put into Fernandina, Florida, on the 20th inst., where the steam-pipe will be repaired, when she will resume her voyage. Hull and cargo in good condition.

The paragraph was evidently prepared to conceal from the public the danger the steamer had experienced, and the fact that but for the gallant conduct of several officers of the navy who were included among her passengers, the Press would have had another terrible disaster at sea to record. One of the officers who had taken passage on board, and who arrived in Washington yesterday, reports the accident to the Navy Department, and relates a graphic account of the disaster.

THE STEAMER.

The *City of Houston* belongs to Mallory's line of New-York and Galveston steam-ships. She is a new vessel, and sailed from New-York on Saturday, 12th inst., on her first voyage. She measures 1,220 tons. Her officers and crew consisted of captain, first and second mate, four sailors, three quarter-masters and nine engineers and firemen. She carried an assorted cargo.

HER PASSENGERS.

From the receiving-ship at Brooklyn a draft of fifty-nine sailors had taken passage on board en route to Key West. The draft was under charge of the following officers: Lieut. C. A. SCHETKY, in command, assisted by Masters R. B. CARMODY and W. GOODWIN. Lieutenant-Commander JOHN SCHOULER, United States Navy, had also taken passage en route to his station at Key West. In addition five passengers for Key West and Galveston were accommodated, one of them a lady.

THE VOYAGE.

On the evening of the 14th inst. indications were perceived of bad weather. At about 4 o'clock of the evening of Wednesday, the 16th, the wind was blowing a moderate gale from the north.

THE DANGER.

Breakers were discovered distant about two miles. It was afterward ascertained that at this time the steamer was off the dangerous reefs abounding in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, coast of Florida, and about midway between Fernandina and Key West. The weather was at this hour somewhat thick. The naval officers on board appreciated the dangerous position of the vessel, and it became evident that something was wrong on board. The ship was headed off shore immediately, and so much of the cargo as was above the hatches was thrown overboard to lighten her. About dusk an awkward attempt was made to bring the vessel to the wind, and the mainsail split and became useless. Her head was by this carelessness turned toward the shore, toward which the ship rapidly drifted. The wind was freshening, and the seas began to break over the bulwarks. It was evident that the vessel was under no control, and Lieut. SCHETKY and Lieut.-Commander SCHOULER determined to creep forward to the pilot-house and ascertain what was the matter.

THE NAVAL OFFICERS TAKE COMMAND.

The ship was rolling badly, and the passage of the deck was made by these officers with great difficulty. On reaching and entering the pilot-house, the Captain was found giving incoherent and absurd orders to the Quartermaster at the wheel, and had evidently no control over himself. Mr. SCHETKY proposed to his companion, Lieut.-Commander SCHOULER, that he should take command of the ship, and proceeded himself to the wheel. When communication could be had with the mates of the vessel they agreed that the naval officers should take command, summon the draft of United States seamen to their aid and endeavor to save the ship. The first and second mates were both excellent sailors, and joined heartily with the naval officers in their effort to keep the vessel off the reef upon which she was rapidly drifting.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE SHIP.

At this hour it had become dark and was blowing a terrible gale. The sailors and quartermen belonging to the ship were incapable of giving aid. The passengers were filled with terror, and girding the life-preservers found in the cabin about their waists, awaited their fate. The foretrysail was set with the intention to attempt to wear the ship. The gale had now increased to a hurricane from the north. The sail was hardly set before it was blown from the ship. The foresail and foretopsail, although furled and secured from the gale, soon followed, being torn from the yards by the wind. In an attempt to tack the ship the storm-mainsail, which had been bent, also blew away. At the suggestion of the first mate the helm was secured amidships and the engine was backed. After about fifteen revolutions the port tiller-rope gave way. Lieut.-Commander SCHOULER and a number of his men hurried aft to secure it. A relieving-tackle was twice attached to the rudder, and twice gave way. Efforts to secure it were continued until 2 A. M., when success was despaired of and the rudder abandoned. In the meantime, so much water had come on board and poured into the engine-room so that the fires were extinguished. Everything moveable in the cabin was afloat. The lady passenger had climbed on the table, and, wet to the skin, held on for her life The other passengers huddled in the companion-way and about the decks.

THE STEAMER HELPLESS.

The ship lay without motive power, all sails blown away, steam gone down, and rudder adrift. The firemen deserted the fire-room, now rapidly filling with water, went to the saloon, and securing life-preservers, mounted the hurricane-deck to await their fate. The first mate and two of the naval officers made an examination of the well and fire-room and found that the water was gaining on the ship. The mate declared that unless the pump below could be started the ship could float but two hours. About this time some of our naval sailors had gone aft with the second mate, and were making a final attempt to secure the rudder. While they were at work a terrible sea broke over the stern, carried away the after bulkhead, raised the roof of the cabin about seven or eight inches, and swept all the men into the saloon, with about six tons of water. One of the United States sailors, named WATKINS, who had been foremost in the efforts to save the ship, was thrown violently against the walls of the saloon, and had a rib broken in two places. In the meantime two of our officers worked their way forward, the ship rolling so violently that this must be done hand over hand, went down into the forecastle and sent every man on deck. A force was sent to the fire-room to bail out. The first mate, whom Lieut. SCHOULER describes as a fine sailor, and who did his duty completely, met with an accident in the fire-room and was seriously injured, in consequence of which he gave up in despair of saving the ship. Lieut. SCHOULER then took complete command, and officers and men redoubled their exertions. The Captain, meanwhile, no one had seen. It will be understood that during this time the vessel was under the influence of the Gulf Stream, and drifting to the north, had receded from the coast.

THE WATER GAINING.

In the fire-room the water at this time was up to the grate bars. It was decided to attempt to get a fire under the donkey boiler, and thus pump the ship out. The coal was not in condition to burn. The bedding was brought from the saloon, the wood-work of the berths split up, and with the addition of two barrels of pork fire was got under way.

GETTING UP STEAM.

It was now daylight, Thursday morning, and the ship was rolling so heavily that one of the boilers broke from its fastenings, adding to the danger. To steady the ship Lieuts. SCHOULER and SCHETKY proceeded to cut away the foremast. This succeeded, and her head was got up to the wind. Thursday was spent in pumping out and getting up steam. Success was attained about 5 in the afternoon. The wind had now subsided to a moderate gale from the south-east. The United States sailors had at this time been at work fourteen hours, when the firemen belonging to the vessel went to their duty. Steam up, the vessel was headed directly off shore and steamed eastward five or six miles.

ANOTHER MISHAP.

The steam-pipe then gave way, rendering it necessary to let the steam go down and stop the engines. It was now 7 P. M. on Thursday. On Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, Lieut. SCHETKY suggested an expedient that he had become acquainted with in the merchant service. Forty-five fathoms of chain were unshackled from the anchor and paid out astern. The ship was then in sixteen fathoms of water, and the chain, dragging in the sand, considerably eased her.

AN OBSERVATION.

On Saturday morning our men went to work and repaired the mainsail. This assisted in keeping the ship near the wind, and eased her from rolling. The sun was now seen for the first time this morning. An observation was taken, and the position found to be about fifty-three miles to the south-east of Fernandina, Fla. Saturday evening, the boilers having been secured, temporarily, and also the steam-pipe, the engine was started and the ship headed for Fernandina, where she made port at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 20th.

THE CAPTAIN.

On this morning the Captain of the *City of Houston* first made his appearance on deck. He excused himself by explaining that, preceding the storm, he had been on duty forty-eight hours, and that in taking stimulants to sustain himself he had exceeded a proper limit.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The mates and passengers gratefully acknowledged that but for the services of our naval officers and seamen the ship must have been lost with all on board. To Dr. E. C. RUSHMORE, of New-York City, Lieut.-Commander SCHOULER, in the name of his brother officers, desires to express obligations for valuable assistance. Mrs. FRANK, the lady passenger on board the wife of a naval Pay-master's Clerk at Key West, set to the other cowardly passengers and crew a commendable example of courage. She remained for three days wet to the skin, most of the time on the cabin table, and without a complaint. During this time all on board had but little, if anything, to eat. Sleeping was almost out of the question.

THE LODONA.

Reported Wreck of the Steamer on the Florida Coast—More Than Twenty Persons Drowned—The Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss—Names of the Fortunate Survivors—History of the Ship.

The community was startled yesterday afternoon by the announcement that the steamer *Lodona*, of the "Southern line," plying between this port and New-Orleans, had been wrecked off the Florida coast. The telegram conveying the sad tidings was addressed to the agents in this City, and was as follows:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 23, 1871.

To C. H. Mallory & Co.:

The *Lodona* wrecked seventy-five miles south. Twenty drowned. Mess-boy picked up yesterday. He brought the news. She is a total wreck. Survivors: Captain's son, first and second mates, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, fireman, four sailors, head cook and mess-boy. EDITOR PRESS.

This was all the news which was received in the City up to last night, but it was sufficient to cause great excitement, and during the afternoon nothing else was spoken of in the counting-rooms and on the wharves.

The *Lodona* left her berth at Burling-slip on Saturday, the 12th inst., for New-Orleans. She was loaded with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, valued in all at more than $200,000. She was commanded by Capt. H. R. HOVEY, and had on board thirty-four persons, as far as known, whose names are as follows:

Passengers—Caroline Conway and Charley Hovey.

Officers—H. R. HOVEY, Captain; E. C. Stevens, first mate; J. W. Trides, second mate L. A. Schofield, chief engineer; R. Gillespie, first assistant engineer; A. Reraback, second assistant engineer; John H. Welsh, third assistant engineer; H. S. Morgan, purser; Wm. A. Payne, steward.

Crew—Frank Farrar, first cook; Alfred Wardest, second cook; Martin Kettiyan, waiter; Charles Carlisle, mess-man; Lewis Wolf, mess-boy; Michael Mooney, fireman; Philip Conuell, fireman; Timothy Burns, fireman; Richard Jube, fireman; Michael Kane, coal passer; Peter Lynch, coal-passer; Michael Eaton, coal-passer; Michael McIntyre, coal-passer. And the following-named seamen: Martin Powers, Mark Williams, Marx Muller, Oliver Chrystie, Frank Costi, Charles Frebank, Otto Repsky, Hendrik Terchmacher, John Schmidt, Charles Pietzen.

Of these, LEWIS WOLFF, the mess-boy who brought the news, was picked up and is saved, also STEVENS and TRIDES, the first and second mates, SCHOFIELD and GILLESPIE, the first and second engineers, one fireman, and four seamen, FARRAR, the head cook, and little CHARLEY HOVEY, the Captain's son, twelve in all. The names are taken direct from the shipping list, and are probably correct. If so, the mess-boy's account must be incorrect, and there must have been two more persons either saved or lost who are not yet accounted for. The crew seems, from all accounts, to have been an exceptionally good one. The officers were Americans, the Captain and first and second mates all being neighbors at their homes in Essex, Conn. The crew were Germans, and the firemen and coal-passers Irish. The men had many of them sailed on the vessel from the time she was bought, just as the Captain had.

Of Capt. HOVEY every one speaks in the highest terms. He was about sixty years of age, and was a veteran among the Captains sailing out of New-York. He was in the London trade for many years in the employ of MORGAN & SONS, commanding the ship *Devonshire*, and also the *Amazon*, the latter of which was lost in the English Channel seven or eight years ago. Soon after the loss of the *Amazon* he entered the service of Messrs. JOHN JEWETT & SONS, and when they bought the *Lodona*, about seven years ago, he was the man who went to Philadelphia and brought her to New-York, and since that he has constantly been in command. He was a religious man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and never allowed profanity on his ship. Men were ordered to call each other by their Christian names, and no one who has once appeared before him in a state of drunkenness could ever sail in his ship again. Capt. HOVEY leaves a wife and a large family at Essex, who, it is believed, are almost unprovided for.

The case of PAYNE, the head cook, was a specially sad one. He was also an old man, once keeper of a grocery-store in Bleecker-street, and after a hard life had saved $7,000 in cash, which, it is believed, he had with him, and he had decided that this should be his last voyage, intending to spend his old age with his family.

If the story is true the *Lodona* was probably wrecked in the gale of the 16th inst. She was an iron steamer of about 800 tons burden, built in Hull, England, in 1862, and was rated A1. The first voyage she ever made was as a blockade-runner, and she was captured while trying to run into North Carolina, with one of the most valuable cargoes which fell into the hands of the Government during the war. At the Government sale she was bought by Messrs. JEWETT & SONS, who have since owned her. She was 198 feet long, 28½ feet wide, and 16 feet deep, and one of the most heavily and strongly built vessels in the country. The old seamen about the wharves are convinced that if she went ashore, more persons will be saved than is now supposed, for they seem to think that no sea will ever break her to pieces. They think, however, that she must have been swamped, owing to the peculiar structure of her upper works. Instead of a clear deck over which the waves could sweep without obstruction, she had a large cabin, 60 feet long, on deck, put on by the Messrs. JEWETT soon after they bought her, and from this to the bows there extends a bulwark as high as a man's head. A wave crashing into the cabin would have no chance to deliver itself, and would load down the ship and soon swamp her; while, if the water were caught forward, between the bulwarks, it would be nearly as bad, as the scuppers would deliver but an infinitesimal proportion of a wave weighing, perhaps, four hundred tons. The owners and the friends of the seamen are now most anxiously awaiting further intelligence in regard to the disaster.

Painful Anxiety Felt in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—A private dispatch from New-York, announcing the loss of the steam-ship *Lodona*, causes painful anxiety.

The Report in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—An undefined report comes from the South that the steam-ship *Lodona*, which sailed from New-York Aug. 12 for New-Orleans, has been lost. Inquiries as to the truth have been forwarded to all points on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico. [Nothing further regarding the *Lodona* reached us up to 2:30 A. M. today.]

A CONVICT MURDERED.

A Tennessee Penitentiary Guard Shoots One of the Prisoners Dead—The Former Makes His Escape.

FRANK HYLINGER, a young man, who was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Tennessee Penitentiary, at Nashville, for stabbing a man with a knife, in Giles County, that State, was taken to the prison by Sheriff PARSONS on Friday. At the same time a number of his friends went to Nashville with a petition for his pardon, signed by many citizens of Giles County, including the jury which had convicted him, hoping to obtain his release before his name had been enrolled on the Penitentiary register. The Nashville *Union* of Sunday morning tells the rest of the story thus:

"HYLINGER came to the city pacifically with the Sheriff, and enjoyed the liberties of the hotel, manifesting no disposition to escape. Very early yesterday morning Sheriff PARSONS, with HYLINGER and the young man in his company, repaired to the Penitentiary. They reached the building before 6 o'clock, and before the convicts had been turned out of their cells. Mr. CHUMBLEY, the Warden, was not in his office at the time, though he was about the building. Sheriff PARSONS stated to the guard at the gate that, as they had to wait a few minutes for the Warden, and as the young man with him had never seen convicts coming from their cells, he would like to be permitted, with his prisoner and the young man, to enter the inclosure. This was readily granted. About the time the party entered the yard, Mr. CHUMBLEY entered his office and took a seat beside a grated window overlooking the prison-yard, as is his custom in the morning during the time the convicts are being turned from their cells. After he had seated himself, the guard at the gate told him a new convict had arrived, and pointed out HYLINGER as the man. Mr. CHUMBLEY called to him, and HYLINGER came to the window, and the two entered into conversation through the grates. Mr. CHUMBLEY asked him the nature of his offense, and how long the term of the sentence was, he never having heard of the peculiar surroundings of the case. HYLINGER used insulting language, and CHUMBLEY passed through the gate into the inclosure, and going up to him told him where he was and that he must behave himself. At this HYLINGER showed fight, and made demonstrations to draw off his coat. CHUMBLEY then clinched him and threw him down for the purpose of securing him. Seeing the two tussling on the ground, MARK L. PHELPS, one of the guards, rushed up and punched HYLINGER with the point of his umbrella, and commenced kicking him. CHUMBLEY ordered him to desist. PHELPS continued the kicking, however. CHUMBLEY then arose to make him stop. HYLINGER also immediately rose to his feet. No sooner had he risen than PHELPS drew his pistol, and placing the muzzle close to his head, fired. The ball entered near the centre of the forehead, just below the lobe of the brain, ranging through, and inflicting a mortal wound. CHUMBLEY at once ordered that no one be allowed to pass the gates. While he and the Sheriff and his companions were making their exit, however, through the hospital, PHELPS passed out through the gate and made his escape. Meantime HYLINGER had fallen where he was shot. Dr. ATCHISON was quickly summoned, but nothing could be done. HYLINGER was conveyed to the prison hospital, where he was yesterday evening in a dying condition, no a particle of chance existing for his recovery.

PHELPS had been a guard for twenty years at the institution, and his conduct is regarded as most unaccountable. He had not been captured last night. The Governor has offered a reward of $250 for his apprehension. If captured, as he no doubt will be, he will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The Inspectors are determined that the whole matter shall be thoroughly investigated, and that full justice shall be meted out. The affair in all its aspects is an exceedingly lamentable one, and is deeply deplored by all.

Wounded by Nitro-Glycerine.

The ill-effects of fooling with nitro-glycerine were strikingly shown by an accident in Hadden, Conn., on Saturday morning, the particulars of which are thus given by the Hartford *Post:*

"Mr. NATHANIEL TYLER, passing by the depot in that town, Friday, discovered a tin can in the road and carried it home; the cap to it was soldered on, and he told his boys, WALTER and EVERETT, Saturday morning, that they had better unsolder it. This they proceeded to do. EVERETT, aged fifteen years, took the can between his legs as he sat upon the floor and applied the hot iron to it (WALTER, aged twelve, looking on,) when a terrible explosion followed. The poor boy had the flesh torn off the lower part of his body and limbs, and a severe scalp wound; his arms were also badly mangled and one of his eyes was torn out. WALTER was very badly injured. Dr. EDGERTON, of this city, was immediately sent for, and, assisted by the village physicians, did the best he could to dress the wounded parts. He was alive Sunday at 5 o'clock P. M., but his injuries are such as to make it impossible for him to live, and his death was momentarily expected. WALTER will recover. The explosion blew the windows out of the house, and lifted the floor over the room where the explosion took place. Several other members of the family were in the room, but were uninjured. The can was one that had contained nito-glycerine, but was empty, and had been thrown away by some one of the contractors on the Valley Railroad. Of course there was but a very minute quantity left in it, but enough to cause a great deal of damage, and a probable loss of life."

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE INDIANS.

Letters from Vincent Colyer—The Condition of the Apaches—Kicking Bird and the Kiowas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The acting Secretary of the Interior today received, via Santa Fé, the following dispatch from VINCENT COLYER, dated Fort Craig, New-Mexico, Aug. 20:

I arrived here this morning, and expect to leave for Camp Apache on Tuesday. A party of Apaches arrived yesterday at Canada, Alimose County, in six days, from COCHISE'S band. They report him in the Sonora Mountains. His band has been scattered, and six have been killed by Mexican scouts. The Mexican Government is offering a large bounty for Apache scalps. COCHISE is killing his horses for food. The Apaches here are in lamentation. The story is given for what it is worth.

The following has also been received from Mr. COLYER, and is dated Cavada, Alimosa, Aug. 23:

I arrived here yesterday and found nearly all the Indians scattered from the agency from fear of an attack threatened by the miners at Rio Minebres, New-Mexico. I hope to gather them in in a few days. Soldiers are here.

The Indian Bureau today received through ENOCH HOAG, Indian Superintendent, a report from LAWRIE TATUM, agent of the Kiowa Indians at Fort Sill, stating that on the 11th inst. the Kiowas brought in thirty-eight mules and one horse, which, with the two returned at a former delivery, make up the forty-one killed or driven off by SATANTA and party some time ago, and for which a demand had been made upon the Kiowas. The mules were of a good quality, and were accepted by the agent. Agent TATUM then had a talk with the Indians, and told them that EAGLE HEAD, FAST BEAR and BIG BOW, the Chiefs who accompanied SATANTA on his raid, would not be recognized as Chiefs, but they would not be arrested unless it was ordered to be done from Washington, and provided the Kiowas made no more raids; in which case those Chiefs, and any others who engaged in the raids, would be arrested and tried by civil law. No Chief hereafter engaged in a raid would be recognized as a Chief, but KICKING BIRD and PACER would be called upon to nominate their successors, who, if approved by the Agent, would then be recognized as Chiefs. He answered them that the whites desired to live at peace with the Indians, and pointed out the advantages the latter would derive from being at peace.

KICKING BIRD, on behalf of the Kiowas, replied: We want to cease raiding and depredating on the white people, and hereafter to follow the example of the Caddo Indians, who have long been on the white man's road. As evidence of our good intentions we have brought in the mules, as required of us, and now we want you to write a strong appeal to the officers at Washington for the release of SATANTA and BIG TREE, who, we think, have now suffered enough, and then every thing will be right.

Superintendent HOAG commends the action of of Agent TATUM to the favorable consideration of the Indian Bureau, and advises that he be sustained in the position he has taken.

THE CENSUS.

Final Result—Population of the Country Thirty-Eight Millions and a Half.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—From advance sheets of Census Table No. 2, it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, from which the returns have been officially and finally revised at the Census Office, is as follows: Alabama, 996,992; Arizona, 9,658; Arkansas, 484,471; California, 560,247; Colorado, 39,864; Connecticut, 537,454; Dakota, 14,181; Delaware, 125,015; District of Columbia, 131,700; Florida, 187,748; Georgia, 1,184,109; Idaho, 14,000; Illinois, 2,539,891; Indiana, 1,600,637; Iowa, 1,191,792; Kansas, 364,399; Kentucky, 1,321,011; Louisiana, 726,915; Maine, 626,915; Maryland, 780,894; Massachusetts, 1,457,354; Michigan, 1,184,050; Minnesota, 439,706; Mississippi, 827,422; Missouri, 1,721,295; Montana, 20,595; Nebraska, 122,000; Nevada, 42,491; New-Hampshire, 318,300; New-Jersey, 906,096; New-Mexico, 91,874; New-York, 4,382,759; North Carolina, 1,071,361; Ohio, 2,665,200; Oregon, 90,923; Pennsylvania, 3,521,791; Rhode Island, 217,353; South Carolina, 705,606; Tennessee, 1,258,520; Texas, 818,879; Utah, 86,786; Vermont, 330,359; Virginia, 1,225,165; Washington Territory, 23,955; West Virginia, 442,014; Wisconsin, 1,054,670; Wyoming Territory, 9,118; population of the States and Territories, 38,555,983.

The totals of populations of States and Territories are made up of the following classes:

States.	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.	Chinese
Alabama	521,384	475,510	98	....
Arizona	9,581	26	31	20
Arkansas	362,115	122,169	89	98
California	499,424	4,272	7,241	49,310
Colorado	39,221	456	180	7
Connecticut	527,549	9,668	235	22
Dakota	12,887	94	1,200	....
Delaware	102,221	22,794	....	....
Dist. Columbia	88,278	43,404	15	3
Florida	96,057	91,689	2	....
Georgia	638,926	545,142	40	1
Idaho	10,618	60	47	4,214
Illinois	2,511,596	28,762	32	1
Indiana	1,655,837	24,560	240	....
Iowa	1,185,979	5,762	48	....
Kansas	346,377	17,108	914	....
Kentucky	1,098,692	222,210	108	1
Louisiana	362,065	364,210	569	71
Maine	624,809	1,606	499	1
Maryland	605,497	175,391	4	2
Massachusetts	1,443,156	13,947	151	97
Michigan	1,167,282	11,849	4,926	2
Minnesota	438,257	759	690	....
Mississippi	382,896	444,201	809	16
Missouri	1,603,146	118,071	75	3
Montana	18,306	183	157	1,949
Nebraska	122,117	789	87	....
Nevada	38,959	359	23	3,152
N. Hampshire	317,697	580	23	....
New-Jersey	875,407	30,658	16	15
New-Mexico	90,393	172	1,309	....
New-York	4,330,210	52,081	439	29
N. Carolina	678,470	391,650	1,241	....
Ohio	2,601,946	63,213	100	1
Oregon	86,929	346	318	3,330
Pennsylvania	3,456,449	65,294	34	14
Rhode Island	212,219	4,980	154	....
South Carolina	289,667	415,814	124	1
Tennessee	936,119	322,331	70	....
Texas	564,700	253,475	379	25
Utah	86,044	118	179	445
Vermont	329,613	924	24	....
Virginia	712,089	512,841	229	4
Washington T.	22,195	207	1,319	234
West Virginia	424,033	17,980	1	....
Wisconsin	1,051,351	2,113	1,206	....
Wyoming	8,726	183	66	143

As compared with the census of 1860, the State of California shows an increase of the population of 14,377 Chinese, and a decrease of 10,657 Indians.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26—1 A. M.—The high barometer which existed on Thursday night on Lake Superior has gradually fallen, as also the pressure off the middle Atlantic coast. An area of low barometer exists in Illinois, and probably also in the Ohio Valley. Cloudy weather has been very generally reported from Iowa to Lake Ontario and southward, and heavy local storms have been experienced from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, and in Northern Illinois. The cyclone announced Thursday is probably now central in northern Florida, but no reports are received from that State.

PROBABILITIES.

The Florida cyclone will probably pursue a path to the west of the path of the storm of the 18th, and move with greater rapidity, with increasing easterly winds, for the South Atlantic coast. The barometer will probably fall very generally, and the conditions remain favorable for local storms on Saturday.

Rumors of Yellow Fever at Charleston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—For two days past we have had reports here that yellow fever prevailed in Charleston. Information received today removes all doubt as to its existence there, and, it is feared, in epidemic form. A letter received this morning from one of the most prominent clergymen of Charleston states that the malignant type of yellow fever is there, and that the writer has himself seen four cases. Information from another source states that the disease is there, and it is thought to be spreading. The city authorities of Wilmington telegraphed to the Mayor of Charleston for information yesterday, but up to 5 o'clock this afternoon had received no answer. Notwithstanding the above testimony, the Charleston papers of yesterday say that the health of the city was never better than now.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Wednesday, says: "Rumors were current upon the street yesterday, of yellow fever in the City of Charleston. His Honor, R. H. FOOTMAN, Mayor *pro tem.*, telegraphed to Charleston as to the state of facts in connection with the report, and received, we are informed, in answer, that a few cases of a mild type of the disease had occurred in Charleston, confined to children, but which readily yielded to medical treatment, no danger of an epidemic being apprehended."

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions of National Banks Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 25.—Messrs. JAY COOK & CO. report the follow positive subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds:

George Mitzgar, Carlisle, Penn	$17,500
First National Bank, Johnstown, Penn	60,000
Mechanics' National, Burlington, N. J	26,300
First National, Dover, Del	48,000
First National, Clinton, Mass	50,000
First National, Madison, Ind	20,000
First National, Lyons, Iowa	55,000
First National, Columbus, Ind	100,000
First National, Laporte, Ind	100,000
First National, Wilmington, Del	35,000
Manufacturers' National, Philadelphia	100,000
National Security, Philadelphia	135,000
Merchants' National, Point Pleasant, West Virginia	80,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Philadelphia	1,000,000
National State Bank, Camden, N. J., (additional)	90,000
First National, Honey Brook, Penn	28,000
Fidelity Insurance and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia	500,000
First National Bank, Westchester, Penn	55,000
W. H. Newbold & Son, Aertsen, Penn	200,000
Pascoag National, Pascoag, R. I	40,000
German National, Chicago, Ill	300,000
Flour City National, Rochester	75,000
Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J	166,000
Second National Bank, Norwich	89,000
Central National, Rome, N. Y	51,500
Caledonia National, Danville, Vt	35,000
First National, Adams, N. J	38,000
Farmers' and Drovers' National, Somers, N.J	38,000
First National, Morrison, Ill	100,000
First National, Hudson, N. Y	20,000
Lime Rock National, Providence	40,000
Cocheco National, Dover, N. Y	20,000
Auburn City National	99,300
First City National, Brooklyn	110,000
First National, Syracuse	75,000
Merchants' National, East Saginaw, Mich	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, New-York	100,000
Fourth National, Cincinnati	50,000
St. Nicholas Bank, New-York	50,000
National Iron Bank, Morristown, N. J	42,500
First National, Hightstown	65,000
First National, Smithfield, Ohio	57,000
Greenwich National, Greenwich, R. I	30,000
Richland National, Mansfield	62,150
First National, San Francisco	300,000
National Bank, Port Jervis	18,500
Dayton National, Dayton, Ohio	60,000
Norwich National, Norwich	50,000
City National, New-London	55,000
First National, Newark	100,000
Merchants' National, New-Bedford	127,000
Geneva National, Geneva, N. Y	25,000
First National, Niles, Mich	50,000
Castleton National, Castleton, Vt	50,000
First National, Susquehanna Depot	50,000
First National, Bristol, R. I	10,000
Cayuga County, Auburn	170,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' National, Hartford	76,000
First National, Springfield, Mass	120,000
City National, Cleveland	109,000
Washington National, Westerly, R. I	44,900
First National, Cortland, N. Y	25,000
Lyon County National, Buffalo	10,000
Second National, New-York	100,000
First National, Greenport, N. Y	6,000
First National, Cooperstown, N. Y	96,000
First National, Cumberland, Md	100,000
National City Bank, Cambridgeport, Mass	46,000
National Exchange Bank, Weston, West Va	5,000
Second National, Scranton	18,350
Evansville Bank	257,000
First National, Bridgeport, Conn	104,500
Evansville Bank	6,000
Commercial Bank, Dubuque	100,000
First National, Portland, Ohio	50,000
First National, Nashville	15,000
Second National, Cooperstown	95,500
Merchants', Boston	100,000
First National, Paris, Ill	50,000
Tradesmen's National, Pittsburg	50,000
Tradesmen's National, Waltham	103,000
Union National, Philadelphia	5,000
Kansas Valley National, Topeka	60,000
First National, Cambridge, Ohio	42,500
First National, Ann Arbor	88,500
First National, Milwaukee	100,000
Merchants' National, Portland, Me	50,000
Second National, Utica	50,000
First National, Bath, Me	100,000
First National, Smithfield, Ohio	57,000
Greenville National, Greenville, R. I	30,000
Richland National, Mansfield, Ohio	62,150
First National, South Charleston, Ohio	40,000
First Bank, Logan, Ohio	30,000
Elmira Savings Bank, Elmira	10,000
Staten Island Savings Bank	1,500
First National, New-London	61,000
Park National, New-York	50,000
First National, Cooperstown, N. Y	96,000
National Niantic, Westerly, R. I	85,000
Whole amount	$8,385,000

Collapse of the Buffenbarger Case—Discharge of Mrs. Colburn.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—In the Buffenbarger case the entire day has been consumed by prisoner's counsel arguing a motion to discharge Mrs. COLBURN. About 5 o'clock P. M., Mrs. COLBURN was honorably discharged.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Earnest Efforts for its Suppression on the East African Coast Suggested.

The English Select Committee on the East African slave trade state in their report that they are strongly of opinion that all legitimate means should be used to put an end altogether to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. They believe that any attempt to supply slaves for domestic use in Zanzibar will always be a pretext and a cloak for a foreign trade, and they recommend that it should be notified to the Sultan of Zanzibar that, the existing treaty provisions having been systematically evaded, her Majesty's Government will, unless further securities can be obtained for the entire prohibition of the foreign slave trade, feel itself compelled to abrogate the treaty, and to take such further legitimate measures as it may find necessary to put an end to all slave trade whatever, whether foreign or coasting. The Committee think that an increase in the consular establishment is necessary, and that there should also for a time be an increase in the strength of the naval squadron, which ought if possible to be provided with efficient and trustworthy interpreters. If the Sultan will enter into a new treaty the Committee recommend the formation at Zanzibar of a depot for liberated adult slaves; but if the Sultan opposes this step, the Committee suggest that a depot should be established at the Seychelles Islands. The Committee recommend that the services of the present acting political agent at Zanzibar should be retained, and that no technical rules of the service should be allowed to interfere with his appointment as political agent. They also suggest that the co-operation of the Governments of Germany, France, America and Portugal in the suppression of the slave trade should be invited, and that negotiations should be entered into with the Persian Government to secure if possible for Her Majesty's officers greater facilities of search in vessels suspected of carrying slaves.

The Southern Democrats—Letter from Judge Nicholson.

Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Chief-Justice of Tennessee, has written a letter in which he says: "I do not think that the Southern Democrats have any decided preference as to the persons to be nominated for President and Vice-President. They look to the Convention for the selection of two honest statesmen, with the adoption of a sound Democratic platform, and on such a ticket there will be substantial unanimity. I think I can safely add, that Chief-Justice CHASE, by his firmness, independence, and ability in the discharge of his judicial duties, has secured the decided confidence of the Southern Democracy. But, if I am not much mistaken in the Southern sentiment, it is the general impression that the selection of candidates ought to be made by the Northern Democrats, and that the Southern Democrats would neither suggest nor advocate any preferences for the nominations to be made. This course is indicated as wise on the part of the Southern Democrats, because of the conviction that there exists in the Northern mind a jealous suspicion of Southern statesmen, which would render it imprudent in them to take any prominent part in indicating or selecting candidates. For the same reason, I think the Southern Democrats are prepared to acquiesce generally in the nomination of both candidates from the Northern States. Indeed, it would not be easy to find in the Southern States a statesman fitted for either position, whose connection or sympathy with the late civil war would not cause his nomination to become a ground of weakness to the ticket."

Surveying the Northern Pacific.

A military expedition is now fitting out at St. Paul, which will escort the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Western Dakota. The expedition will consist of seven companies of infantry, 420 men, with Gatling guns, twenty-two mounted Indian scouts, twenty-five members of the Northern Pacific Engineer Corps, seventy teamsters and Government employes, making a total of about 600 men, to be commanded by Gen. WHISTLER. The engineering party will be in charge of Gen. T. L. ROSSER, formerly of the Confederate Cavalry, and now Chief Engineer of the Dakota Division of the North Pacific Railroad.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The County Court, yesterday afternoon, ordered its counsel to take steps to protect its interest in the matter of the sale of the North Missouri Railroad today, by notifying purchasers at the sale of the claim of the county; that the second mortgage is invalid, and was executed without the authority of the law, and that purchasers subject themselves to the legal, equitable rights of the county as stockholders in said corporation.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the following patents: THOMAS J. CHUBB, of New-York, for separating ore; GEO. C. DOLPH, of West Auburn, Ohio, for mowing-machines; JAMES A. WATROUS, of Green Springs, Ohio, apparatus for supporting eaves and troughs; and refused application of ANDREW DILLMAN, of Joliet, Ill., for an extension of patent for corn-sheller.

From a statement just made up in the Post-office Department, it appears that the total number of postal-route agents, mail-route messengers, railway postal clerks, and local agents, on the 30th of June, 1870, was 1,106, at an aggregate compensation of $1,109,140; number of agents, &c., on 30th June last was 1,382, at an aggregate compensation of $1,449,020.

Officer JAMES COUGHLIN, of New-Orleans, chased MICHAEL HICKEY, a suspicious character, up Franklin-street, on Thursday, to arrest him. HICKEY paid no attention to COUGHLIN'S command to stop, and the officer fired upon him twice, killing him instantly. COUGHLIN has surrendered himself. He is already under indictment for clubbing, in a fearful manner, a man named MARTIN LANG.

The bark *Hong Kong*, just arrived at San Francisco, thirty-eight days from Yokohama, has on board a cargo of teas, which will be shipped overland to New-York on through bills of lading, being the first shipment of a cargo thus made. The special steamer *Alaska*, which is due Monday from China, shipped a cargo in the same manner.

The steamer *Colorado*, from Panama, has arrived at San Francisco. The following are the quotations of mining stocks: Belcher, $223; Chollar Potosi, $31 75; Savage, $41; Gould & Curry, $100; Ophir, $23 50; Crown Point, $280; Hale & Norcross, $78 50; Kentuck, $135; Imperial, $146; Original Hidden Treasure, $9 50; Yellow Jacket, $68.

The steam-ship *H. Livingston*, in the Savannah River, yesterday came in collision with the schooner *M. B. Bramhall*, and carried away the jibboom and bowsprit of the schooner, and damaged her upper works. The *Livingston* proceeded on her voyage, and it is supposed that she was not injured.

The base-ball game between the Forest City, of Rockford, and the Olympic, of Washington, yesterday, was won by the latter—score 5 to 2. The Rockfords made their entire score in eighth inning, and the Olympics one each in third, fifth and ninth innings, and two in the sixth inning.

The Commissioners of Agriculture left Washington last evening for a brief visit North. No crop report will be issued by the Department of Agriculture for this month, and nothing has been given out officially from that Department since the July report was published.

The old Board of Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company reorganized in Little Rock, on Thursday, entirely ignoring the new Board, which is composed mostly of Boston men. C. G. SCOTT was elected President.

A large attendance is expected at the regatta at Put-in Bay on the 6th and 7th of September. All the American cities on Lake Erie will send one or more yachts. Yachts are also expected from Montreal, Toronto, Coburg and Hamilton.

The closing hop of the West Point Cadets, at Camp Belknap, will take place on Tuesday evening next, instead of Monday, as previously announced. The affair will be highly successful, no doubt, as the preparations are nearly completed.

BERNARD WILEY, an escaped convict, was brought to Sing Sing Prison, yesterday, from the Hackensack Jail. He is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed. Nothing has been heard from the convicts yet at large.

Justice STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court, was last evening given a complimentary dinner by the members of the Bar of Berks County, Penn., at which Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD presided.

A cotton-warp mill at Williamsburg, Mass., owned by JNO. H. MATHEW, of East Hampton, was burned by incendiaries on Thursday night. A portion of the stock was covered by an insurance of $12,000.

In the National Educational Convention at St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Miss MARY SMITH, of New-York, and Miss DELIA THORPE, of Cincinnati, spoke on the method of teaching geography.

Dr. SAMUEL WARREN, author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, now a bachelor in his sixty-fourth year, is about to marry a daughter of EDWARD BEAUMONT, Esq., M. P. for South Durham, England.

A telegram from Crestline, Ohio, reports that there was a storm of wind, hail and rain there on Thursday, by which trees and houses were blown down. The engine-house of the Indianapolis Railroad was totally wrecked.

At a foot race, distance one mile, contested near Springfield, Mass., yesterday afternoon, between KENNIFICK, of this city, and SHERMAN, of Northampton, for $400, SHERMAN won. Time—4:53.

SILAS LAWRENCE, of Whiteford, aged sixty, and unmarried, committed suicide yesterday, in Lowell, Mass., by cutting his throat. He was visiting his brother BENJAMIN.

The Volunteers of Poughkeepsie played the Lone Stars of Catskill, yesterday, for the championship of the Hudson River, and beat them by 12 to 9.

Mr. HARCOURT, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, as well as the Ministers of Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands, have paid their congratulations to the Pope.

LEWIS SCHILLING, a member of the Hoagland Fishing Club of Bethlehem, Penn., was seized with a fit, fell overboard, and was drowned near Sandy Hook on Thursday.

The steam-ship *Leo* spoke the ship *Rose Sprague*, of Boston, off Port Royal, at 1 P. M., yesterday. She was heading for Savannah, and had lost all her topmasts.

Mrs. BLOOM, a widow, committed suicide near Mountainville, Orange County, yesterday, under temporary insanity. She was sixty years of age.

On Thursday at Hampton Beach, N. H., HENRY MARLYN, of Waltham, and AUSTIN DALY, of Haverhill, Mass., while bathing, were carried out by the under-current and drowned.

Twenty-seven townships of West Virginia give 944 majority against a convention. The interior counties will probably give majorities for a convention.

CHAS. ALDEN, of Pittsfield, a conductor of a gravel-train, was struck by a passenger-train, running at full speed, near Washington, yesterday morning, and fatally injured.

The second game at base-ball of the championship series, between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, was won by the former by a score of 11 to 3.

The international quoit match yesterday, between Buffalo and Toronto, was won by the latter by 162. Rinks, played 11; total score—Toronto, 634; Buffalo, 472.

The Eckford Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, won a match with the Elm City, of Hartford, yesterday, in Hartford. Score 19 to 1.

The army worm commenced operations on the 21st., near Selma, Ala., and is now committing fearful ravages.

HENRY RITTER, a noted horse-thief, broke jail at York, Penn., on Thursday night, by digging through a wall.

MARTIN'S *Industry* light-ship put into Warsaw Sound yesterday morning. No one was lost, and the ship is not badly injured.

An uncredited rumor has reached Los Angeles, that Gen. CROOK was murdered by the Apaches in Arizona.

JOSEPH BURROUGHS, a native of New-York, and recently from Colorado, was murdered by the Apaches near Camp Verde.

The liabilities of MCDONALD & WHITNEY, the suspended stock brokers, of San Francisco, are estimated at $100,000.

ARTHUR GUERIN, who was shot some time ago by Deputy Sheriff HOUSTON, in the Criminal Court in New-Orleans, died yesterday.

A fire at Oshawa, Ontario, yesterday, burned Hobbs' Hotel and Concert Hall and six dwelling-houses and barns; loss, $15,000.

CHARLES FOWLER, an escaped prisoner from Austin, Nevada, has been killed by Indians in that vicinity.

FRANK JAMESON, an express messenger of Virginia City, Nevada, died on Thursday, apparently from cholera.

Mining stocks, in San Francisco, were excited with a tendency to break, yesterday.

At the camp-meeting at Northport, Me., 12,000 persons were on the grounds Thursday.

The Evans Hook and Ladder Company of Hudson, N. Y., left Boston yesterday for home.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Fate of the French National Guard Sealed.

M. Thiers' Threat to Resign Reconsidered.

Rumored Appearance of Cholera at Antwerp.

Effect of the Epidemic at Konigsberg and Dantzic.

Heavy Gales and Marine Disasters Reported in England.

Eleven Persons Killed by Lightning in an Italian Church.

FRANCE.

The National Guard to be Disbanded—Faidherbe to Leave the Assembly—Reduction of the Prussian Army About Paris—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—In the Assembly, today, the amended bill providing for the gradual disbandment of the National Guard was passed. The journals sorrowfully comment on the scenes in the Assembly yesterday. It is said that M. THIERS will accept no compromise on the question of the prolongation of his powers. Gen. FAIDHERBE has written a letter censuring the Assembly and resigning his seat as a Deputy. The first Court-martial having concluded the hearing of the cases before it, judgment will probably be rendered on Sunday next. The radical journals unanimously favor the dissolution of the Assembly. The increased postal charges in France are criticised by the Press, and the example of the United States is cited to prove the advantages of cheap rates. It is reported that assurances have been received at Versailles that the Prussian troops in France will be reduced to 50,000 on the 1st of September, and that those who remain will be lodged in barracks. The Government has forbidden public rejoicings in this city on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the revolution in Paris last year against the BONAPARTES.

VERSAILLES, Aug., 25.—It appears that M. THIERS actually wrote his resignation, but relinquished the intention of presenting it to the Assembly after the adoption by that body of Gen. DUCROT'S amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the National Guard, as that amendment supports the views of the Executive. The excitement shows no diminution. The Franco-German negotiations in relation to the evacuation of the Paris forts, &c., by the German troops have been transferred from Frankfort to Versailles, and Baron VON ARNIM has arrived here to conduct the negotiations on the part of Germany.

THE CHOLERA.

The Epidemic Reported at Antwerp—Decrease of its Ravages in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The cholera being reported at Antwerp, the Italian Government has ordered the rigid quarantine of all vessels from that port. The *Indépendance Belge* of today discredits the reported appearance of the cholera at Antwerp. At Konigsberg, on Wednesday, there were 127 cases of cholera and 48 deaths; and at Dantzic, on the same day, 12 cases and 10 deaths are reported. The epidemic is decreasing in Russia.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Defeat of the Liberal Candidate for East Surrey, England—Heavy Weather and Marine Disasters—Movements of Don Carlos.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mr. WATNEY, the Tory candidate, is elected member of Parliament from East Surrey, in place of CHARLES BUXTON, deceased. He had a majority of fully 1,000 votes. The British ships *Sam Cearns* and *Knight Errant*, both bound from Liverpool to San Francisco, have been lost off Cape Horn. An unknown schooner was sunk yesterday by a collision in the English Channel. Eight lives were lost. The weather is tempestuous, and much damage to shipping is reported; many vessels are ashore, chiefly on the west coast. The Scotch crops have been considerably hurt by the stormy weather of the past few days.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Don CARLOS has arrived at Bayonne. His adherents in Spain are divided in opinion as to what course to pursue.

Lightning in Italy—Eleven Persons Killed at Bolano.

The telegram published yesterday in relation to a terrible calamity at Bologna, in Italy, ought to have referred to Bolano. On Aug. 6 the Feast of the Madonna was in course of celebration in a small isolated church in the District of Podenanza, a province of Massa and Carrara. After the dinner hour the villagers were in their respective houses, when a violent storm arose, and it compelled several persons to seek shelter in the church. Three of these climbed into the steeple and began ringing three bells, either with a view to warding off the storm or to summon the devout to vespers. A few minutes later lightning struck the steeple, crashed through the vestry roof, passed around the vestry, through the door, into the choir and around the altar, and then disappeared. The bolt killed the three bell-ringers, two persons climbing into the steeple, two in the vestry, two in the choir and two before the altar. Eleven persons perished, and eighteen sustained more or less serious injuries. Most of the bodies were utterly unrecognizable.

Imitation Tobacco Stamps.

A letter has been received at the Internal Revenue Office, from an importer of cigars, calling attention to the frequent use upon boxes of domestic cigars of imitation stamps intended to convey the impression that the cigars with these imitation stamps attached are imported. The office is also assured that dealers and importers suffer great inconvenience from the spurious imitation stamps, and the request is made for information as to what course can be taken to have this practice discontinued. The Commissioner writes, in reply, that the attention of the Internal Revenue Office has for some time past been called to this fraud, or intended fraud, upon the public, and had there been any provision of the Internal Revenue law by which it could have been stopped, steps would have been taken long ago to prevent it. These stamps or imitations are not made to simulate a tax-paid stamp and in any wise to represent any money value. So far as they are intended for fraudulent purposes they affect importers and consumers. This office has discountenanced and denounced the practice of using these imitated stamps, but inasmuch as they are not in violation of any expressed provision of Internal Revenue law, it has not been able to break up the use of them. The Commissioner adds: Unless you can receive protection from this grievance through the Courts, I know of no other mode by which it can be secured except by additional legislation by Congress.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP RHEIN.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen on Aug. 12 and Southampton on Aug. 15, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *Russia*.

TWO EMPIRES.

The German Emperor's Meeting at Ischl and Gastein—A Scene at Schwandorf—The Austrian and Prussian Press—Matters in Austrian Poland—The Meeting at Lemberg.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The long-announced interviews of Emperors Francis Joseph and William at Ischl and Gastein inspires journalists at Berlin and Vienna with sentiments of love and friendship that stand in naked contrast with the spirit of envious rivalry displayed by the same writers only a few weeks ago. The official Press at Berlin denies any political object of the meeting, though it hails the personal approachment of the monarchs, uncle and nephew, as the type of friendship which is hereafter to bind the nations; but the Ministerial papers of Vienna do not disguise the political character of the interview. Gastein is a familiar name in the annals of Prusso-Austrian history, owing its importance to the partiality of Emperor William for its medicinal springs. The two monarchs have met there several times before, invariably as ostensible friends and fond relatives, but as subsequent events have proved, with nothing of friendship in them but the show. It was at Gastein that King William received his nephew, Francis Joseph, in 1863, and the two exchanged professions of friendship and alliance. Yet no sooner had the nephew left Gastien than he issued invitations to the meeting of Princes at Frankfort, which was intended as an anti-Prussian move, and failed in its object more by the incompetence than the want of hostility of its author. Again, in 1865, the monarchs met at the same place, with as pathetic, but quite as hollow, expressions of friendship. A great war was delayed, but not prevented. It was probably to avoid such unpleasant recollections that the original programme of the meeting was modified. Salzburg, proposed as the next suitable place, was rejected for similar reasons, and Ischl was finally selected, as being conveniently situated and having no history. Francis Joseph, in his friendly ardor, was not satisfied with simply receiving his uncle, but traveled as far as Wels, to meet him and conduct him through part of his dominions. This supererogatory act of courtesy is duly appreciated at Berlin, and our papers record with joy the scene of embracing and kissing—after the old German fashion—and interchange of civilities, both at Wels and Ischl.

A MEETING AT SCHWANDORF.

Emperor William had had a kissing scene shortly before with the King of Bavaria at Schwandorf, the theatrical effect of which appears slightly ridiculous after the King's evident reluctance to meet the monarch whom he too counts as his uncle. Diplomacy has glossed the matter over as best it could, but the King's decision to welcome the Emperor was made known so late as to make an unfriendly discussion of his hesitation unavoidable. The Emperor was hurt by the discourteous conduct, but to cover his nephew's want of dutiful affection, he changed his route of traveling in the eleventh hour, proceeding by Ratisbon and Gmunden instead of by the far shorter way of Munich. The incident gave rise to much unfavorable comment in the Northern Press. It so happened that the official press of Bavaria had a few days previously, in repudiating a rumor of an intended military convention with Prussia, promulgated by the Vienna Press, used strongly anti-Prussian language, insisting on the perfect independence of Bavaria as an ally, not a vassal, of Prussia. Some intelligence of the negotiations between the war-ministries had also—perhaps purposely—leaked out, showing Bavaria to be intent upon a reservation of all marks of individuality and independence in uniform and organization, while Prussia is eager to assimilate its auxiliary's forces to its own. This raised a storm of indignation in the Northern Press, King Louis being made the butt of universal abuse and censure. Better counsels prevailed in the end, the King met his uncle in Schwandorf in his usual theatrical way, and conducted him as far as the frontier, but the courteous act has not silenced the voice of reproach once raised, and the relations of Bavaria and Prussia are at this moment far from satisfactory. Not that troubles or dissensions are immediately apprehended, but the King's attachment to autonomic government has given obvious umbrage to the centralizing Court of Berlin. The relations with Austria are not impaired by any such misunderstanding. What the result of the interview may be it is impossible to tell, while the official Press preserves so complete a silence. Probably there will be no direct visible results at all, but a friendly understanding between the countries is much desired by both Governments. It would be over-credulous to place implicit confidence in the prophesies and assurances with which our papers abound. We have witnessed them frequently before, contradicted as often as they were pronounced, and the sudden changes of sentiment during the late war defy in mutability even the rain and sunshine of April weather. Yet the Germans may be perfectly sincere at the time, as they have pre-eminently the gift of believing what they wish. They persuade themselves that Austria has at length abandoned its traditional rivalry with Prussia, its old hopes of recovering its hold on the German Confederation, and as it is their interest, commercially and politically, to be on good terms with an inhostile Austria, they readily assume the Austrians to view the case their own way.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

The same cannot be said of Austria. The official Press is more outspoken by far in its hopes of friendly results than the Prussian, but it is only a week or two since it was compelled in peremptory terms to silence the hostile language of the unofficial journals. That this anti-German opinion of the masses is reflected by the Government, is shown by the steps taken against German agitations in Austria. A general meeting of Germans was fixed for the days from 13th to 15th, at St. Potten, in order to agree upon a course of action to be adhered to in Parliament. The less opposition was anticipated, since Government is at the very same moment lending its countenance to a far more revolutionary meeting of Poles assembling at Lemberg. However, the Police has strictly prohibited the meeting, and the official Vienna *Gazette* stigmatizes the object of the organizers as apt to produce dangerous disturbances. From this it is evident that no such results must be anticipated from the Emperors' meeting as are foreshadowed by optimist papers. The nations are not likely at once to fraternize. But the interview may fairly be accepted as a pledge of friendship between the Governments, which, for the rest of the world, amounts to the same thing. How thoroughly this is appreciated in political and even in official circles, may be gathered from the fact that a Russo-German alliance is already reckoned among the remotest improbabilities, though a Russo-Austrian conflict is considered almost a matter of course. Notwithstanding the strong pro-Prussian leaning of our Court, there are very few, indeed, in Germany who credit Prussia with a desire to side with Russia; for every one holding this opinion, ten are to be found who go the opposite length by doubting Prussia's neutrality, affirming that a Prussian declaration of war would at once bring Germany to the side of Austria. In the face of the threatening complications on the Gallician frontier, this new aspect of affairs is of the greatest consequence. Respecting the formalities of the Imperial interview, I may add that Emperor William's presence at Wels and Ischl is considered a visit to Francis Joseph and the Empress, and the meeting at Gastein the return of this courtesy, the Austrian Emperor visiting the German. The first was strictly confidential and private, but the second is to partake of an official character, the Sovereigns being attended by their leading Ministers. M. von Nuhler, the unpopular Minister of Cultus, now an important personage in the Catholic controversy, is already at Gastein, and Prince Bismarck, the recluse of Varzin, is about shortly to proceed to Vienna, where he will hold a preparatory conference with Count Beust. The first Cabinet courier has been ordered to Gastein from Berlin on the 14th.

THE POLISH MEETING AT LEMBERG.

Having alluded to the Polish meeting about to be held at Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, (Austrian Poland,) I may add that the participation of Prussian Poles promises to be numerous. The romantic patriotism of the Poles, who still consider themselves one country and one people, though under three foreign rulers, is amusingly illustrated by the following feature of the programme. Every member is to bring a bag of "Polish earth" from his own province, town or village, to empty on the top of the historical hillock of Lublin, where the Chiefs of Poland once swore eternal union. The mound is from that oath christened the "mound of union." Here the earth of "all Poland" is to mingle to a common mold, as an emblem of the union of Polish citizens. Another item of the programme is, to resolve how to celebrate as a day of mourning the centenary of the first division of Poland, coming about next year. Russian Poland does not participate in this demonstration, probably because the Government won't allow it to, but no restrictions have been imposed upon Prussian Poles, and as a result a great number, members for the most part of the commercial and industrial classes, are about to attend. A special train left the provincial capital of Posen last night. Notwithstanding this ostensible confidence, the official *Cross Gazette* tells us that information has reached the Government which causes serious apprehensions. Great numbers of Polish refugees from France have arrived and settled in Prussian Poland, belonging to the most dangerous set of agitators and revolutionists. After this announcement of the official Press, we may expect some repressive measures. The Austrian Government seems to experience not the slightest misgivings with regard to the Polish meeting, but rather to patronize it. Galicia is, under this favorable régime, growing more Polish every day, and anti-German demonstrations are a matter of common occurrence. To escape these the few German professors still at the University of Lemberg, but with notice to quit in three years, have voluntarily resigned their appointments, and the College is thus at once and thoroughly Polanized.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Menacing Outlooks—Bad News From the South—M. Thiers' Tenure of Office—The Frauds on the Government—The Case of Mr. Frear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Today the political world of France is uneasy and excited. Serious complications are menacing the country on all sides, and it is only too evident that troubles are brewing, and another *coup d'état* in preparation. What is the meaning of the news from Marseilles? Why does the Government make a mystery of the events which have just transpired there? I am of opinion that you are in a position to form a better judgment upon this subject than we are, for the news from that tempestuous city is carefully concealed, and the members of the Press are requested to show their patriotism in this trying moment by reticence and reserve. Yet we are told enough to give suspicions of worse things than they care to tell. There is trouble with the National Guard, which threatens to resist the order to disarm and disband. Thirty-two officers of the Civic Guard have been arrested upon the order of the General in command, and this, with the arrests among the prominent citizens has thrown the people into a state of consternation, and caused a very general feeling of insecurity. The only explanation of these arrests yet given is the hint that the Legitimists had formed a plan for a *coup d'état* in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux, and that it had been discovered by the Government. At Lyons a new conspiracy has been brought to light, this time in favor of the Republicans, and the National Guard very boldly says: "We are sixty thousand strong, and will not be disbanded by a stroke of the pen in this off-handed way. Our intention is to secure the Republic, and our work will not be done until it is securely founded." Besides, the insurrection in Algeria has increased in proportions, and the Arabs are laying siege to three important towns. If there are any conclusions to be drawn from these facts, one may surely infer that they will effectually prevent any interference in Roman affairs, France having quite enough to attend to at home.

M. THIERS' TENURE OF OFFICE.

But these are by no means the most serious of the present troubles. There is a very general and legitimate anxiety about the debate in the Assembly, which must take place today or on Monday, and it must be confessed that difficulties are increasing rapidly about the present Government, and hemming it in on every side. The Republicans of the extreme Left held a meeting on Thursday, at which the projects of the majority were discussed, and resolved to present their project to the Assembly today. The proposition may be briefly summed up as follows: M. Thiers is named President of the French Republic; his term of office will be fixed at three years; in case this Assembly dissolves itself, M. Thiers will depose his powers in the Constituent Assembly which will succeed it. This is the proposition of the extreme Left, and a moment's consideration will show that it changes in no way the present condition of affairs. I am trying here to give in few words the sum of a vast amount of political engineering, which, after all, seems to be child's play, but which may have most serious consequences for the country. The Republicans find that they must confide in M. Thiers, who has given his promise not to betray them, and keep things as they are until the people are a little more accustomed to the Republic. Each election shows great Republican gains. If a new Assembly could be elected today, there is no doubt of its being Republican. This proposition will be followed by another, which reveals a most curious state of things, and shows how strongly the Deputies cling to office. The majority now sees that if M. Thiers is declared President, with a responsible Ministry, there must be some restriction to prevent him from dissolving "the long Parliament," for if sent to the country not one in ten would come back again. They regret that they did not declare themselves constituent at first. But they get over this point by a novel and ingenious argument, although it does seem like the merest trifling. They say: "Considering that the Assembly was elected to discuss the conditions of peace with Germany, conditions it accepted, it is its duty in consequence to assure the execution of the aforesaid conditions; that to assure that execution it ought not to resign its mandat until the country is free from its debt to Germany, and until the territory is completely evacuated." That is the preamble, and from this it is resolved that "the powers of the Assembly are prolonged for three years, the same with those of M. Thiers, who is named 'President of the Republic.' The President will name a President of the Council of Ministers; the Ministers are responsible." Here then comes a difficulty, and it cannot be agreed upon whether the proposition shall read "the Ministers are responsible, or the Minister is responsible," the question being to know whether the responsibility will be collective or individual. Then comes an important point: "The President of the Republic has not the right to dissolve the Assembly." I have given these propositions in as few words as possible, for it is necessary to an understanding of the telegrams which you daily receive that the differences of the parties should be known. Now, we may say with truth that both are inopportune, that the parties are only playing hard against each other—a very dangerous game, by the by—and that they are preparing the field for a successful *coup d'état* on the part of some one.

THE FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Notwithstanding the rapidity with which events are crowded upon us, American readers cannot have forgotten the report of M. de Saint-Victor on the frauds practiced upon the Government during the war, or that an American merchant was among the number of speculators who were denounced. To us in Paris it was a serious blow, for we had been a little loud in our praises of American commercial integrity, and had taken too much pride, perhaps, in the praise bestowed upon our countrymen by M. le Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. It was far from agreeable, therefore, to hear Mr. Frear denounced from the tribune as a man who had speculated upon the necessities of the country, and who had defrauded the Government in its hour of need. No little indignation was expressed at our gossiping colony. Knowing the French habit of denunciation, I refused to credit this report, and the result proves that I did not go wrong. A suit was brought against Mr. Frear by M. Chavannes, the real rascal, for near eight hundred thousand francs damages, or for his share of profits which might have been made on the contracts procured by his influence, had Mr. Frear sent on the provisions. That is to say, a Frenchman who has no money, associates himself with an American who has money, and conceals from him the fact that the provisions must be delivered under a forfeit in four or five days' time. It was an impossibility. It it could have been done, however, Chavánnes says that a clear profit of 1,600,000 francs could have been made out of the Government, and claims in Court one-half of that sum. Let us do the New-York "Ring" the justice to say that it could not show anything more absurd and shameless than this. It was the most preposterously ridiculous claim I ever heard of in any country, and the man who made it ought to have been sent to Satory at once. Suffice it to say that the Judge spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Frear, exonerated him from all blame, said that he acted like an honest man, and did his best to supply the Government with the needed provisions. He condemned Chavannes for dishonestly concealing the fact that the time for delivery had nearly expired, as well as for selling the same contracts to other parties in Mr. Frear's absence. I should think so. This shows how Americans are treated in dealing with the French, and I advise all contractors to manage for themselves, and never take a Parisian partner for his influence. It will cost dearly. In some way he will find means to make difficulty. I should like to wager that, despite Mr. Frear's rehabilitation in a French Court, not a single French journal will notice the fact. Yet his innocence has given satisfaction to Americans abroad, as it will to his friends at home. I do not know the gentleman, never saw him in my life, and these conclusions are not a matter of sentiment, but legal decisions. ASHBY.

The Vote on M. Thiers' Tenure of Office—Scenes at Versailles.

Correspondence of the London Times, Aug. 13.

Tickets to the Chamber were said to be selling at twenty-five francs apiece yesterday, so eager were the public to "assist" at the "deposition" of the proposition Rivet, as the project is called which is to prolong the powers of the Chief du Pouvoir Exécutif for three years. M. Rivet is a pompous, elderly man, with nothing to distinguish him from prosperous railway directors generally, whether French or English. The Chamber, which had been somewhat noisily discussing the validity of certain elections in Algeria, was hushed into silence as he ascended the tribune, conscious that the fate of France was in his hands and the eyes of Europe were on him generally. We literally held our breaths with emotion when, in order to enhance the effect, he solemnly drank a tumbler of water, cast a sympathetic glance at M. Thiers, who sat immediately below him, and, slowly unfolding the paper which contained the pregnant notice, announced in a voice trembling with dignity that he would read it. He made no speech to commend or support it, but simply demanded "urgency." As soon as he had finished, the Chamber with one consent lifted up its voice and roared. Not that it took them by surprise, but that they had to shout to each other their appreciation of it. Then a young man from the Right, a certain M. Adenet, unknown to any one, made a plunge at the stairs ascending to the tribune, reached the top step and wavered. The appearance of this harmless-looking young man seemed to lash the Chamber into fury; men stood up in the body of the house waving their hands wildly and savagely to induce him to go down. They told him to do so in every tone and form of language, but he clung pertinaciously to the top step, also taking refuge in water; but the notion that he should have the impertinence to drink at such a moment seemed to have a most exasperating effect. The President vainly rang his bell, and the *huissiers*, with steel collars, whose business it is to call "silence," called for some moments in vain, but the young man held his ground, and at last the Chamber listened to him as he also read from a piece of paper a motion couched in a somewhat different sense, but also expressing in most complimentary language its confidence in M. Thiers, and he also asked for "urgency." During the roar which followed his descent from the tribune, M. Thiers ascended it. As in his accustomed way he spread his hands on the desk before him, had recourse to the inevitable tumbler, and then blandly surveyed the turbulent mass beneath him. It hushed into a stillness so absolute that the thin, small voice in which the *Chef du Pouvoir* began penetrated to the remotest recesses of the theatre. He had very little to say. It was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether the first proposal was adopted, and he was confirmed for three years, or the second, which simply confirmed the *status quo*—they were both extremely complimentary; he was, therefore, proportionately touched. He wished it to be clearly understood that the proposition Rivet was not made at his instigation—an assertion which called forth some murmurs on the Right, and finally he thought both propositions merited "urgency." As I have thought I should like to estimate the time wasted by this Chamber in simply roaring, I thought this would be a good occasion to commence the experiment, and looked at my watch. I can only describe the tumult which succeeded M. Thiers' descent from the tribune by the appearance of the Stock Exchange during a panic in the city. With the exception of a part of the Left, who seemed to think things were going their way, everybody jumped up, and, unable to pass to and from each other along the passages, took to jumping over the desks, or—which made more disturbance—got into altercations with each other at considerable distances. The President did not attempt to ring his bell—that was utterly hopeless. At last, after eleven and a half minutes of the most violent gesticulation and language, it became evident that the Chamber itself did not offer the necessary facilities for the bubbling passions of its members to find a vent, and the Duke de la Rochefoucauld suggested that they should suspend the *séance* for a quarter of an hour, with a view to letting off the steam in the Salle des Pas Perdus, which most grateful proposition was at once acceded to, and the whole Chamber rushed *en masse* into the *couloirs*, to continue there the interchange of their ideas. They were a quarter of an hour late in returning, and then some time elapsed before they were sufficiently calm to attend to anything, so that altogether the amount of time during which the Sovereign Chamber was so excited that it was unable either to speak or to listen upon this occasion was nearly an hour. Finally the President put the two proposals before the House, and took a vote of "urgency;" it was voted unanimously, M. Thiers remaining seated in the attitude of a man whose health is being drunk at a banquet. When, however, as in the case of the motion of M. Belcastel, a few minutes afterward there was some prospect of its being carried, and the House seemed as nearly as possible equally divided, he stood up very decidedly, indeed, and remained standing for some moments, so as to give the cue to waverers, many of the Deputies not having the moral courage sometimes to know which way to vote. Indeed, what strikes one more than anything else in a French Chamber is the encouragement which it affords to political cowardice. Here, for instance, is a question which essentially ought to be talked out in the light of day, and men should have the boldness to get up and say what they think. There is not a Deputy who at such a crisis would dare to do so. The whole of the Right is opposed to any prolongation of M. Thiers' powers, but all they would venture to do was to vote their confidence in him for no definite period. There are the most important constitutional questions involved in the proposition of M. Rivet, which a National Assembly can be called upon to decide, and not a single speech is made *pro* or *con.*, for the simple reason that it is too thorny a topic to discuss openly, so they have invented the contrivance of Bureaux, in which they can give their opinions without fear of publicity, and of secret scrutiny, by which they can vote without anybody knowing how. Until the secret discussion of important national topics and the secret voting upon them is abolished, the French Chamber must continue the timid, feeble instrument it is, always at the mercy of any one man who knows how to terrify and cajole it—a mark rather for the ridicule than for the respect of the country, which it fails altogether to influence or control.

TRYING THE COMMUNE.

Summary of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial in its Extra and Seventh Sessions—The Examination of Jourde and Courbet.

From the London Daily News.

Gen. Chanzy, called as a witness by Billioray, appeared at the opening of the Court on the sixth day, Aug. 12. The only object in summoning him was to show that after he was arrested with Gen. Langourian on March 28, as they were coming to Paris by an Orleans train, Billioray actively interfered to get them released. Gen. Chanzy said he did not know the prisoner Billioray, but he remembered, on the night of his arrest, being taken before the Central Committee of the National Guard. The members of the Committee were at a round table. He and Gen. Langourian were asked to sit down. He noticed particularly one of the members with long fair hair and beard, who rose and apologised to them for their arrest, saying that the Central Committee had nothing to do with it. He said also that it was only for their own sakes, and to protect them against possible ill-usage, that they had not been set at liberty sooner. He explained that the National Guard, which had arrested them without any orders of the Central Committee, was under the impression that they were coming at the head of the Army of the Loire to "restore order" in Paris. "The fact is (added Gen. Chanzy) that the Army of the Loire was disbanded on March 12, and I, at the moment of my arrest, had no command. Another member of the Committee having spoken of the execution of Gens. Clement Thomas and Lecomte, in an apologetic tone, this fair-haired young man called the execution a murder, and said the Committee had nothing whatever to do with it. This young man conducted us to the door of the Hôtel de Ville, set us at liberty and recommended us to keep as clear as we could of the National Guard, lest we should be recognized." Billioray having been ordered to stand up, Gen. Chanzy was asked whether he recognized him. The General said he did not, but thought there was a similarity in the voice. On being told that Billioray had shaved his beard and cut his hair, and being shown a photograph of Billioray in National Guard uniform, and with his beard, Gen. Chanzy said: "Yes; I cannot be quite positive, but it seems to me that is the man who released me." M. Boyer, Billioray's counsel, thanked Gen. Chanzy for his testimony, whereupon the General, as if fearing to be represented as a Communist, said rather tartly that he required no thanks, that he appeared only in obedience to a subpœna, and did not think his motives in coming forward could possibly be open to misconstruction. After this return to Billioray's case, the Court, before resuming that of Jourde, which was on the order of the day, called further witnesses against Assi. To refute Assi's assertion that he had fabricated none but ordinary munitions of war, the present director of the manufactory of capsules and projectiles in Paris, deposed to having heard from workmen that during the time of the Commune prussic acid in little phials was put into shells in order that instant death might be produced by the slightest fragment. Sulphate of strychnine was also introduced into shells. Poisoned nails were also used. An employe in the same establishment gave evidence to a similar effect. Assi denied all knowledge of any such manufactures, and said that many other persons than himself gave orders. He went very seldom to the manufactory. The Marquis de Plœuc, a Deputy in the National Assembly and Provisional Governor of the Bank of France during the whole time of the Commune, then gave a very minute account of his successful and perilous efforts to preserve the Bank treasure at the price of occasional grants to the Commune, in obedience to requisitions from Jourde. The figures, he stated, do not differ from those set forth in the indictment and admitted by the prisoner. The sum and substance of his evidence is that Jourde altogether extracted from him upwards of sixteen millions. There were three milliards of treasure in the Bank of France; and considering that the fashion is to represent the Communists, one and all, as the very worst of mankind, and unscrupulous robbers, it is wonderful, indeed, that the Marquis de Plœuc was able to prevent them from sacking the Bank. They contented themselves with taking from him only just enough to pay the National Guards, and to carry on the expenses of their Government, from day to day. The Marquis de Pœluc, on every requisition, made excuses, and gained as much time as he could. He entirely admitted what Jourde said, that it was at his request, to cover his responsibility, that in every receipt it was mentioned that he only gave the money in obedience to force. He had under his command only 400 soldiers within the walls of the Bank of France, and they were badly armed. They had only twenty-five cartridges per man. Nevertheless, he often told Jourde that inasmuch as the Bank of France belonged to nobody but the nation, it was not certain that if the Bank were attacked the National Guard itself might not take part with his 400. During the whole time of the Commune the tri-colored flag never ceased to float over the Bank of France. He admitted that M. Beslay, a member of the Commune, who had accepted a nominal direction of the Bank of France, on a secret understanding with him that he would not interfere in the administration, had rendered signal service to the country. Beslay, it will be remembered, is one of the Communists to whom M. Thiers gave a free pass to exile. When the Marquis de Plœuc's evidence—generally felt to be somewhat tedious—was over, M. Bignon, the principle cashier of the bank, spoke of his interviews with the accused, and expressed his personal opinion that out of the latest requisition of 500,000 francs on May 23, Jourde must have secured a good haul for himself. Commissary Gaveau encouraged this supposition by saying that Jourde had been an actor in the great drama of the taking of Paris, and well knew that on May 23 the Communal cause was so desperate that no man in the Commune could honestly have asked for money on the assumption that he would want it for public purposes the next day. Jourde maintained that every farthing of his last requisition received its specific destination, and that it was usual on Saturday, when he took the money, to give the National Guards two days' pay in advance. Capt. Ossud, the Provost Marshal, before whom Jourde was brought when arrested in the street in the Rue du Bac, deposed that his passport was so perfectly regular under the name of Roux, that he was about to release him, but he found about him such a studied luxury of papers tending to establish his identification, that he was led to suspect him. On inquiry at the address borne on his passport in the Rue du Bac he found he was not known there. M. Hortus, a most respectable professor, being appealed to by Jourde—"Don't you know me—am I not Roux?" said with great emotion, "Not at all, you are Jourde." Hortus died of apoplexy from the excitement of that dreadful day. Capt. Ossud said that when Jourde was brought before him he was in a great fright, expecting to be shot immediately. He told him he had nothing to fear for at least three hours. This phrase provoked a smile on many faces, because nobody would be summarily shot without the order of a "Military Commission." Shortly afterward Jourde was subjected to an examination by Capt. Ossud, which lasted three hours, and this witness says he would have been shot had not an order come from Marshal MacMahon to give him up to a Court of Inquiry. Capt. Ossud said that of all the prisoners he had ever seen, Jourde seemed the most truthful. He had, when asked whether he had money about him, at once shown his waistcoat, in which 8,000 francs were sewn up. His impression was that everything he said was true. Witnesses were called to prove that the Finance Ministry was set fire to by shells from the Versailles artillery of Trocadero. A contributor to the *National*, who left the press-box to give evidence, swore that he saw Trocadero balls set fire to the Finance Hotel at the top. The landlord of the restaurant, No. 1 Rue de Luxembourg, which is exactly opposite the Finance Ministry, said that on the Monday his house was set fire to by a shell from Trocadero, at 7 in the morning, and that it was not extinguished for two hours. While looking out of his window he saw the Finance Ministry flaming at the same time. The examination of Jourde then concluded.

SEVENTH DAY.

M. Courbet, the painter, was examined today. He speaks indistinctly, confusedly, and with a Franche Comté accent. M. Courbet said that he joined the Commune on April 26. "At that date," remarked the President, "you well knew their intentions. Their most odious decrees—that on the hostages, that on the Vendôme Column, that on M. Thiers' house—had then been promulgated." M. Courbet, in reply, said: "I took no part in any of them. I thought to do good by continuing the mission I accepted on Sept. 4, and I expected to bring about a reconciliation with the insurgents, whom I regarded as belligerents. My mission was a grand one. I and the Committee under me watched over all our rich collections, and placed in safety the most precious things of St. Cloud, Versailles, Fontainebleau, and Sèvres. Prince Napoleon had, indeed, previously removed much from Meudon. It is to me that the salvation of priceless works of art is due. The Versailles papers, quoted in England, said I broke the Assyrian statues. That is utterly false. I saved the attendants in the Louvre from serving in the National Guard. The statement of the *Journal Officiel*, that I voted for the demolition of the Vendôme Column, is also incorrect. I always thought the Column an artistic mistake. Its sculptures recalled the infancy of art. I long ago wanted to remove it, but never meant its destruction. I only went to M. Thiers' house to save what I could. I was too late." M. Courbet, in the course of the examination, further said that he disapproved of the destruction of the house. He accounted for attending the Commune after having resigned, by the rule in virtue of which old members were bound to give their support to brothers accused. He merely went to defend Gen. Cluseret. A witness, a concièrge in the Place Vendôme, stated that on May 16 he saw a stout person climbing up a ladder against the column, and was told that the stout person was Courbet. Courbet, however, positively denied being there. Many witnesses to character, called by Courbet, represented that he was kind, amiable, never violent, and that he disliked politics. He tried hard to save his countryman Chaudey. M. Dorian, a Minister during the siege, said that Courbet was easy and impressionable; that he had a splendid intelligence as an artist, but politically was all in a muddle. M. Jules Simon, the Minister, explained that he never appointed Courbet director of the Fine Arts, or to any office whatever. Courbet was elected President of a meeting of artists, and as there were suspicion that the museums had been plundered he, the Minister, gave him authority to inspect the museums, but not to interfere with their management, and to report to him personally. No case of abstraction had been reported. M. Etienne Arago, the late Mayor of Paris and Envoy to Italy, said that political conversation never occurred in Courbet's studio. (This witness said with reference to the prisoner Ulysse Parent, that he was enchanted to certify that while his deputy Parent was irreproachable, and he was astonished to see him there.) M. Balot, a magistrate, and member with Courbet of the Committee appointed by Jules Simon, said that Courbet was eccentric but not obstinate; that he was a great baby, who gave way on the slightest remonstrance; that he had a bee in his bonnet about the reorganization of art and the Vendôme Column, but did real service during the siege of Paris. M. Camille Pelletan proved that Courbet brought the notice of the resignation of the Commune to the *Rappel* on May 16. The examination of Courbet then concluded.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The Last Days of the Writer—Interesting Reminiscences.

Mr. John Ballantyne, R.S.A., writes thus to the London *Standard*: "At this time, when every one delights to think of Scott—to speak, write and read of Scott—perhaps it might interest some of your readers to have a personal reminiscence of one who dined in Abbotsford the last time the great man ever sat at his own table there. It was on the day before Sir Walter left for the Continent, from whence he returned but to die. I am the only one of the 'Ballantyne Clan' alive who has met Sir Walter in the flesh. I was brought up, so to speak, in an 'atmosphere of Waverley.' I have seen my father, night after night, with locked doors, copying the manuscripts of the 'Great Unknown,' as if he were engaged in something purely sacred. I have heard him and every one bearing the name of Ballantyne who knew Scott, speak of him with not only veneration and respect, but with absolute love. The incident I write, therefore, has always been marked in my memory with a white stone. The party which assembled round his board that day, Sept. 22, 1831, consisted of all the members of his family then in Scotland, and several of his intimate friends, including his amanuensis, (Laidlaw,) Sir Adam Ferguson, Wordsworth, Sir William Allan, my father, Alexander Ballantyne, and one or two others whom I did not know and do not remember, as I was only sixteen years of age at the time. Sir Walter sat at the centre of the table. His eldest son, then Major, and Lockhart were seated at the head and foot. I was fortunate enough to be placed facing Scott, and had thus an opportunity of hearing all he said and watching every varying expression that lighted up his wonderful countenance. Well do I remember the face; but, alas, at this distant date I remember but as words in a dream the wonderful flow of conversation, the quiet touches of humor in the stories that came so naturally to illustrate any subject on the tapis—the occasional flash of wit which lit up his manly face with a halo of beauty. All this continued throughout the time of dinner, and afterward in the library, when his 'last' conversation with Wordsworth took place, and after the party broke up I remember Sir Adam Ferguson saying to my father that he had 'never heard Sir Walter more brilliant in his palmiest days.' Toward the close of the evening Sir Walter, with his usual kindness toward younkers, asked me if I had seen his 'curiosities,' and on my answering in the negative he led me into the little room where his treasured relics of antiquity were, and still are kept; and probably feeling he was parting from them for a long time he pointed out, lovingly, as it were, to my notice a few of his especial favorites among them—Rob Roy's gun, the thumbikins, the keys of the Heart of Midlothian, &c., and then seating himself he told me various anecdotes and legends called up by the sight of his antiquarian treasures. Well do I remember his appearance—seated on a window-seat, his hands crossed on the handle of his stout, inseparable walking-stick, the fading light falling gently on his silvery locks and towering forehead—all relieved by the background of distant trees and swelling uplands—now sombre and dark, save where a band of the silver Tweed glittered as it passed the abode of him who loved its streams so well. When the hour came for the departure of the guests who were not staying in the house, Scott accompanied them to the hall, and there, after receiving a kindly pat on the shoulder *en pa*, standing among his old armor and loving friends, I had my last look of Sir Walter Scott."

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

A Significant Story from a French Source.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* announces that Gen. Leflo, French Ambassador at the Court of Russia, has handed his credentials to the Emperor. His Excellency was afterward presented to the Empress, the heir to the throne, the Grand Dukes, and several dignitaries of the Court. The *Gaulois* narrates the following anecdote: "Almost immediately after the General's arrival, he and his family received an invitation to dine with the Cesarewitch. The party was a small one, an attaché of the Danish Embassy being the only other guest. At the dessert, the Prussian Ambassador caused himself to be announced. The guests passed into the drawing-room and the two Ambassadors exchanged a diplomatic and somewhat cold salute. 'Were you at Sebastopol, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur?' asked the Grand Duke of Gen. Leflo. 'No, Monseigneur,' was the reply. 'But I hope that this war which you mention, so glorious for the two armies, has not left any painful reminiscence in the mind of your Highness.' 'None, whatever, Monsieur; France may be unfortunate, but I and the Princess love her deeply all the same. Thus after Sebastopol you conquered us still more by the generosity of your proceedings than by the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your successes nobly, but that was an easy task, as you were not the parvenus of victory!' The Prussian Ambassador affected not to hear all this, but without doubt wrote a full account of it to his Government."

HEREDITARY GENIUS.

A Curious Commentary on the Principle.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Among recent deaths in Germany there is announced that of a man whose character and career supply a curious commentary on the principle of 'hereditary genius'—the eldest son of Wilhelm von Humboldt. He had, in common with his father and uncle, both name and wealth, but besides these absolutely nothing. He was all his long life—and a long life of seventy-five years it was—what is called in Germany a 'sonderling,' which in his case meant rather more than our 'queer fish.' Among the various feats whereby he laid claim to distinction among his contemporaries must be reckoned his spending his last twenty years or so exclusively in bed, although endowed with the most vigorous health, and not even being able to impair it by this long-drawn-out freak. As to the rest of his career, all that can be said of this small scion of a great house is that he was proprietor of the estates of Ottmaehau, in Silesia, a very fine and large property, which had been given to his father as a reward for his services to the Prussian State. Also, that his death occurred in Berlin, and that he was buried at Regel, the sepulchre of his great namesake."

CABUL.

A Repentant Son—Intended Submission of the Ameer's Son.

From the Bombay Gazette.

Yakoob Khan having taken the strongest town in his father's dominions, and proved that the Ameer's troops could not be relied upon to oppose a firm resistance to his advance on Cabul, has magnanimously determined to play the part of a repentant son; and a telegram from the Foreign Secretary at Simla informs us that the victorious rebel has gone without an escort to Cabul, and appeared before the Ameer with a Koran in his hands, praying for forgiveness. Shere Ali will, of course, be only too glad to restore to favor a son who has forborne to strip him of his possessions; and so Lord Mayo's policy of reconciling the father and son will appear for the moment to be triumphantly successful. But it is obvious that this reconciliation may have the effect of changing altogether the relations between the Afghan ruler and the Government of India. The Ameer himself has found out that he has nothing more to expect from the English alliance, and Yakoob Khan hates us. The termination of the civil war, therefore, gives undisputed power in Afghanistan to the Anti-English party, and prepares the way for the spread of Russian influence—already supreme in Bokhara—in the territories adjoining our own frontier. We do not say that the change portends any immediate danger to Indian interests; but it would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the policy by means of which the Indian Government sought to establish a moral control over the Afghans has, in the issue, only tended to strengthen the hand of our rivals in Central Asia.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Inception of a Bold Republican Movement.

A Republican movement has been set on foot in Brazil. The manifesto of the party, which appears in a new journal called *A Republica*, has been translated and published in England. It concludes thus: "We are of America, and we want to be Americans. Our form of government is, both in substance and practice, contrary and hostile to the rights and interests of American States. The permanency of that form will assuredly prove, besides the origin of oppression at home, a perpetual source of hostility and wars with the peoples around us. In Europe we pass for a democratic monarchy, which neither inspires sympathy nor invites adhesions. In America we pass for a monarchical democracy, wherein neither the instinct nor the power of the people can counterbalance the arbitrariness and omnipotence of the Sovereign. In such conditions Brazil may be considered an isolated country, not only in the heart of America, but also in the middle of the world. Our efforts are directed to abolish this state of things, placing us in fraternal contact with all nations, and in democratic solidarity with the continent to which we belong."

THE SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES.

From the New-York Tribune.

Tammany appears to have as much confidence in its Judiciary as the elder Mr. Weller had in an Alibi. It has seen Receivers put to such vile uses in recent days, that it evidently thinks these instruments infallible when foul work is to be done. It is stated that the Common Council has authorized Mr. Hall to commence suit against The Times newspaper to eject it from the premises it now occupies, and pending the suit the conspirators hope to gain possession of the office by means of a Receiver. It will not do to treat this intention with the contempt it might seem at first to merit. We have witnessed during the past year such lamentable and shameless prostitution of the judicial character in this city that there is scarcely any depth of outrage to which some of our Judges may not descend, without greatly astonishing this patient public. But if there is one atom of common sense left in that Ring of shrewd schemers, who have certainly shown great cleverness in plundering and defying the City through a term of years, they will think twice before they attempt, by the power of money and judicial corruption, to muzzle the Press.

Evening Mail.

It remains to be seen what will be the result of the suit of ejectment brought by the City against the owners of the Times building for the land on which it stands. The questions of law and fact involved are of very small importance compared with the circumstances under which the suit is brought. The City might win a technical victory and suffer a most decisive moral defeat. The fact that the Times has been and is fighting the City authorities, and that the latter now seek to dispossess it of property for which the City has been paid to release its claims, will be far more prominent than any of the issues of law or fact. The suit will be regarded as an attack on the independence of the Press, and will damage those who brought it far more than those who are the defendants.

Boston Evening Traveller.

The Tammany Ring at New-York is growing desperate. The exposures of the rascality of its leaders by the Times has so exasperated them that they will stop at no measures which promise to silence or break down that paper. Now they resort to intimidation. The Times building stands on land which belonged to the City many years ago. The City Government, which is but the Tammany Ring under another name, now claims this valuable estate, worth a million of dollars, and proposes to bring a suit to obtain possession of it. Any where else this attempt, if made, would be a failure, as the title to the property is unquestionably a good one, but Tammany controls the Courts of the City, and the Judges make such decrees as the Ring may dictate. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to see the owners of the building put to much trouble and expense, though they must finally triumph over the malevolence which dictates the movement.

Ottawa (Kansas) Journal.

The New-York Times has been waging a most gallant battle against the Tammany frauds in New-York, and richly deserves the praise and support of all honest men. It proves beyond question corruption and fraud in office, and boldly charges it upon the Mayor and Controller. This kind of fearless journalism is our style, and we wish our brother in the East God-speed in his self-imposed mission.

Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.

Mayor Hall still refuses to produce the account of New-York City expenses since January, 1869. Meanwhile the excitement in New-York instead of "blowing over" is on the increase. If Hall and Connolly do not quickly comply with the public demand, they had better engage passage on some European steamer—an outraged and long-suffering people often find it necessary to take the law into their own hands, and punish their villainous and tyrannical rulers.

Rochester Express.

The malicious spirit of Tammany takes many forms. For some time it has been seeking to revenge itself on the New-York Times for the course pursued by that journal in exposing its iniquities. Finding their efforts in vain, they have hunted up the history of the lot on which the Times property stands, and are endeavoring to rob the Times people of their own. As the case now stands, it is nothing less than a bold and outrageous attempt at robbery. It would be an admirable climax to the other stealings of Tammany to steal the Times Building, lot and all, right from under the feet of the editors.

Albany Evening Journal.

The Ring in New-York, having failed to buy the Times, are now trying to eject it from its property. They will fail in this effort as in the other. But did any scoundrels ever so plainly confess their guilt, first by the absence of any defense, and, second, by the desperate efforts against their accusers?

Albany Evening Times.

It was to be expected that the fearless course of the New-York Times, in exposing and denouncing the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Ring, would bring down upon the proprietors of that journal the utmost wrath and vengeance of the officials whom it pilloried. We are therefore not surprised to learn that its enemies have at last hit upon some expedient of annoyance. We know nothing of the facts other than as stated in the dispatch, but have little doubt that this attack will prove to be "a weak invention of the enemy," if not a positive hoax. It is absurd to suppose that the proprietors of the Times ever bought their building site without first having the title thoroughly examined and approved by competent legal counsel.

Boston Transcript.

The Tammany Ring, finding they cannot answer the charges of corruption of the New-York Times, are endeavoring to dispossess that paper of a building which it has bought and paid for. In every movement Oakey Hall and his confederates virtually confess the truth of the accusations brought by our New-York contemporary.

Albany Express.

The idea of having a committee of the New-York Board of Aldermen pass upon and certify to the accounts audited by Boss Tweed, "Slippery Dick" Connolly and A. Oakey Hall is absurd enough to excite laughter, even though the proposition is at the same time insulting enough to excite the deepest indignation! If Mayor Hall and the Ring did but know it, their shuffling and evasion is creating a feeling against them only a little less intense than that which comes from the belief that they have defrauded the City and misappropriated its funds.

Philadelphia Press.

Tammany, in its impotent wrath, has commenced an ejectment suit against the Times, claiming for the City the title to the property on which the office is built. This attempt to shift the issue is a tacit admission of the Times' great indictment.

Philadelphia Post.

The suit that Tammany has instituted against the New-York Times for the purpose of dispossessing it of its publication building can be looked upon in only one light. It is a deliberately organized piece of revenge upon that fearless journal for its course in exposing the corruptions of that gigantic leech upon the New-York Treasury. Whatever be the result of the struggle, the step is in itself evidence of the truth of the charges of the Times, and the persecution of that paper is only the natural hatred that every advocate of reform provokes.

Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The Mayor tries to wash his hands of the whole affair by claiming that his countersigning of all warrants is no more than testifying to the verity of the paper called a warrant. To belittle his office in this way and make himself simply a dummy, is a very pitiful subterfuge. It is an insult to the intelligence of his constituents to proclaim that his duty as the Chief Magistrate of the City is to indorse claims which any child could see at a glance were atrocious robberies.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Mayor of New-York has at last taken up the gauntlet flung down by the enemies of Tweed and Tammany corruption. Incapable of answering the arguments of the New-York Times, or of denying its figures, or even of prosecuting its publishers for libel with a hope of success, A. Oakey Hall proposes to bring an ejectment suit against them, on the plea that more than a hundred years ago certain conditions were attached to the uses to which the ground now occupied by the Times building should be applied; and that, inasmuch as the property is now used as a newspaper office instead of a church, it should revert to the City. If there is any force or virtue in the plea thus set forth, the City should have instituted suit long ago, and it is so manifestly the object of the proposed proceedings to punish the proprietors of the Times for doing their duty to the public, that this part of the answer of the Mayor of New-York only serves to strengthen and confirm the charges preferred against him and his official and political associates.

Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

The baffled and angry desperadoes of the Tammany Ring, not daring to deny, and unable to refute or explain the damaging charges made against them by the Times, now seek revenge against their merciless tormentor by an action of ejectment. In regard to this expedient, which may justly be termed the last refuge of convicted scoundrels, the Times says its property was lawfully bought and paid for, and its friends need have no fears about its retaining it. But it is fairly a question for the public whether Hall and his confederates shall be allowed to escape the consequences of their misdeeds under cover of far-fetched actions against a newspaper. Instead of seeking to punish the exposer of their crimes, these robbers of the people would be much more wisely employed in disproving the charges against them, or, if this is impossible, in showing by a frank acknowledgment of their peculations that they sincerely repent them, and will do better in the future.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

And now the Tammany officials are trying to turn the New-York Times out of house and home! Such is the force of the spite, malice, hatred and revenge that have been engendered in their bosoms by the fearless conduct of the intrepid newspaper. They profess to have discovered a flaw in the title under which the proprietors of the Times hold the valuable ground upon which their splendid building stands—a flaw that will put the property into the hands of the City Corporation. What petty folly!

Philadelphia Day.

The Tammany Ring, unable to refute the charges and figures of the Times, have brought a suit to eject the owners from the Times' property. This may fling dust in the eyes of the fools, but it cannot be considered a refutation of the Times' facts and figures. Nor will it result in a verdict for the City. Courts are rather shy of disturbing the tenure of property in large cities. When the Trinity Corporation settles with the innumerable descendants of Anneke Jans perhaps the old Brick Church property may revert to the City.

Brooklyn Union.

The Board of Aldermen, in becoming the tool of the Mayor in his mean attempt to persecute the Times, by bringing suit for the recovery of the property upon which its office is situated, deserves the contempt of the people.

Daily Saratogian.

Tammany, unable to answer the terrible indictment, has been trying to put the witness out of the way, by fair means or foul. The last move is characteristic of Tammany, and worthy of its cut-throat tactics. It has commenced an ejectment suit in behalf of the City against Mr. George Jones & Co., the alleged owners of the Times building, the lot of which is claimed as City property. This move is worthy of Tweed, Sweeny & Co., but it confirms the guilt of the party, and is a tacit admission that they cannot meet and answer the charges made against them. The effect of this style of argument will be most damaging to the Democracy. The whole State is intently watching the motions of the Democratic managers. The conviction grows firmer each day that the worst has not been told, and it will only add to the general distrust when it is seen that instead of meeting the charges Tammany seeks by foul means to undermine the legitimate and private business affairs of a newspaper which has exposed their monstrous peculations. We shall begin to believe soon that Tammany has even less brains than honesty.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Conclusion of the Inquest in Brooklyn—Verdict Against the Officers and Engineer of the Company and the United States Inspector.

The inquest by Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, touching the *Westfield* disaster, was resumed yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Four witnesses—Capt. Braisted, Thomas Connolly, John K. Mathews, and Thomas H. Faron—were examined, and testified exactly in corroboration of what has already been published. Their evidence closed the case, and the jury rendered the following verdict:

We find that John Madden and others came to their deaths from scalds, burns and other injuries received from the explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield*, owned and controlled by the Staten Island Railroad Company, at the dock or slip of said Company, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 30th day of July, 1871; that said boiler was defective in its original construction, worn out by use, and invited the catastrophe which it met; that Jacob H. Vanderbilt, President of said Railroad Company; John K. Mathews, United States Inspector; James H. Braisted, Superintendent of said Company, and Henry Robinson, engineer of said Company, are responsible for the use of said defective boiler, and the consequence of its use, and should be held accountable for the deaths of the aforesaid persons.

Coroner Whitehill will today, it is understood, issue warrants for the arrest of the parties named.

THE WESTFIELD RELIEF FUND.

The various efforts of public-spirited men in Brooklyn to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by the *Westfield* disaster, resulted in realizing $416, and yesterday his Honor Mayor Kalbfleisch distributed a portion of it as follows:

John Brown, No. 54 Atlantic-st., himself, wife and sister injured; $35.

Mrs. Roberts, widow, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., only son killed; $25.

Mrs. Landers, No. 352 Baltic-st., husband killed; has one infant child; $35.

Mrs. Foley, aged sixty years, No. 353 Hamilton-ave., son killed; $25.

J. B. Brown, No. 32 Green-lane, badly scalded; has wife and two children; $40.

Mrs. Kelly, corner of Front and Dock streets, husband killed; has four young children; $50.

John O'Malley, No. 37 Jay-street, badly scalded, widower; has four young children; $40.

Mrs. Buckley, corner of Pearl and Concord streets, husband killed; has three young children; $50.

Mrs. Rodlick, No. 328 Leonard-street, severely injured; is a widow and has several children; $35.

John O'Connor, No. 26 State-street, badly scalded and injured otherwise; has mother, wife and infant child; $35.

John Brown, No. 110 Spencer-street, severely injured; has wife only; $20.

Edward Day, No. 368 Warren-street, injured; has wife only; $15.

Total apportioned, $405.

The Sanitary Regulations.

With a view of enabling the Police to intelligently carry out the recent order of the Board of Health for the strict enforcement of the sanitary ordinances, the Police Commissioners have prepared and distributed the following compendium of acts which are expressly prohibited by these ordinances:

The offering for sale of unsound meats and vegetables of all kinds.

The throwing of ashes, garbage, rubbish or any kind of filth into any part of the streets.

The dumping of manure or filth upon lots, streets, piers, or into the rivers.

The throwing of offal, dead animals or improper material into sinks, cisterns or cesspools.

The obstruction of street gutters or street centres by building material, sand, dirt or other substances.

The creation of unpleasant odors, gases, smoke or dust, to the annoyance of citizens.

Garbage-boxes or barrels must not be left on sidewalks beyond a reasonable time.

No very filthy or offensive garbage shall be removed between 7 o'clock A. M. and 10 o'clock at night.

Lime, ashes, coal, sand, hair, feathers, or other substance, shall not be exposed or thrown into the street so as to be a nuisance.

Manure or stable straw must not be exposed or left on the sidewalk or street.

No person shall empty any vault, privy or cesspool, or engage in transporting through the streets any offal, swill, garbage or offensive substance, without a permit from the Board of Health, the regular garbage-carts always excepted.

All offal, swill, garbage or filth, must be carried in a secure manner, so as not to give needless offense or fall into the streets.

All putrid or offensive matter, and the contents of any sink, privy or cesspool, must be disinfected before removal.

All refuse matter, oyster or clam shells of saloons, must not be allowed to accumulate or become offensive.

The managers of shops, coal yards, foundries, and other premises, must keep them in a clean and wholesome condition.

No diseased or sickly animal shall be brought into the City, or left in the streets, or thrown into public waters.

Contractors, or their employes, engaged in the removal of offal, rubbish, dirt, street sweepings, &c., must use proper care and dispatch.

No offensive substance shall remain piled up in any part of the street a needless length of time, nor more than four hours during the day time.

Arrest of a Desperate Burglar.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, Andrew Pfeiffer, a baker at No. 112 Hester-street, heard a noise in the store on the first floor, and, upon going down, found three men in the hallway, one of whom he seized, but the others fled out of the rear door. The man who was seized also broke away, and, as he ran, shot at Pfeiffer, without effect, however. The burglars were pursued by Patrolman O'Connor, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and, after a short distance, one of them turned and fired upon him, but without effect. He was then captured and disarmed by the patrolman, and, upon being arraigned, yesterday, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, was committed for trial. He gave his name as James Lavalle, and said he lived at No. 27 Centre-street.

Suicide by Drowning.

At noon yesterday a man was noticed on Pier No. 42 North River acting in a singular manner, but no particular attention was paid to him until he suddenly jumped over into the river. Every effort was made by the bystanders to save him, but without success. The body was recovered by grappling, and it was then discovered that the unfortunate man was Richard Cliff, a native of Ireland, twenty-seven years of age, who lived at No. 470 Greenwich-street, and had for some time been considered insane. The body was removed to the late residence of the deceased to await an inquest, which will be held by Coroner Schirmer.

City Meterological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	69	73	71	75	73
Stand of Bar. in inch...	30.09	..	30.12	..	30.08

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah. 70.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Massachusetts has had a compulsory-education law on its statute-books for years.

A slight shock of an earthquake, about 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning last, is reported from De Kalb, St. Lawrence County.

Some San Francisco thieves got under the floor of the fair pavilion and tapped the huge cask which supplies the cologne fountain.

The tornado was very severe in New-Haven and vicinity on Thursday morning. Trees were uprooted, lumber scattered and barns unroofed, but no life was lost.

Already the Cortland *Journal* and Yonkers *Statesman* are urging Hon. WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON, of Westchester, for the next Republican nomination for Governor.

An Ohio paper reports that DRIESBACH, the lion-tamer, has quit the show business, and is now a successful farmer in Wayne County, that State. It does not explain which one of him this is.

Galveston, Texas, papers report that the channel in front of the wharves of that city, was covered on the morning of the 18th inst. with the floating bodies of thousands of dead fish of the species known as the Spanish mackerel.

Among the articles exhibited at the San Francisco Mechanics' Fair is the California pitcher plant, which has been grown in country places, where flies are abundant, with great success. Flies seek the interior of its blossom but stick there and their career is ended.

Workmen on the California State Capitol are making affidavit that they have received but $3 50 per day, while the receipts given by the superintendents show that the amount to which they were entitled was $5 per day, and that this amount was really handed over for them to the superintendents.

It is said that a careful canvass of California, made before the recent indications of disaffection in San Francisco, showed a Republican majority of 4,000. The increase was gained mainly from Germans, who were understood to have cut loose from the Democracy, and the additions to the colored vote.

Occasionally a Texas paper serves up a chunk of wisdom for its readers worth quoting. For example, this from the Houston *Telegraph*: "Put one rotting potato into a hill of sound tubers and it will infect a good many of its companions. So it is with tyranny and its supporters."

Relatives of Col. MCCOOK, of Ohio, earnestly deny that there is any truth in the report that his withdrawal from the canvass is owing to an affection of the brain. They say his health broke down under the severe labor of the canvass, and in retiring for a period he has simply acted under the advice of his physician.

Mr. W. F. CRAFTS, of Stoneham, Mass., President of the Young Men's Christian Association recently organized at the Martha's Vineyard Camp Ground, is trying to collect all the newspaper correspondence ever written from the Vineyard for preservation in scrap-books in the Association reading-room.

Rochester complains very seriously of a scarcity of water, occasioned by a protracted drouth. The *Democrat* says that no rain of consequence has fallen within the month. Wells in the city are becoming dry and cisterns empty, and in the country streams of even considerable size have been reduced to rivulets, and ponds and brooks have in many places failed altogether.

The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the explosion of the steamer *Chautauqua*, on Chautauqua Lake, has resulted in a verdict to the effect that the boiler was defective, both in material and construction; and that Capt. MURRAY was guilty of criminal neglect in running the boiler at all, and particularly in allowing any one but an experienced engineer to handle it. The jury recommend the proper authorities to take cognizance of and action in the matter.

Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, the new President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a native of South Carolina, and now a resident of Louisville, where he married a daughter of the late Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE. He has resided long in Europe, at Constantinople and Paris, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from NAPOLEON while at the Paris Exposition, and honors and decorations without number have been bestowed upon him from various countries in the Old World.

The Ohio Republicans opened their campaign on Thursday with an astonishing array of home talent. Here is the list of speakers in the leading cities of the State: Secretary Delano, Senator Sherman, Gen. Edward F. Noyes, James Monroe, Richard Smith, Gov. Hayes, Martin Walker, Gen. James A. Garfield, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Lieut.-Gov. Lee, Samuel Shellabarger, Jacob A. Ambler, Col. Swigart, William Lawrence, August Thieme, Jacob Mueller, S. D. Horton and Gen. Buckland.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* expresses its preference for Gen. BUTLER for Governor, having full faith in his allegiance to the Republican Party, his devotion to Republican principles, and his pre-eminent qualifications for the office. It commends him for appealing directly to the voters, and says that he is ready to meet any and all charges preferred again him, and to express his views upon all public questions; and that the people of the Commonwealth, who know the man and have with interest watched his course for the last decade, and who hear before they strike, will listen to him and vote for him.

The levee between Carrollton and Camp Parapet, seven miles above New-Orleans, has caved in. Gen. M. JEFF THOMPSON says it is entirely within the protection levees of the city, and a crevasse at this point one-half as large as the late one at Bonnet Carré would give good boating on St. Charles-street and a genuine Holland overflow, with its incident loss of human life over that portion of the city beyond Claiborne-street. It would put the water in the city much higher than did the Suavé crevasse in 1849, because it is within the line of Camp Parapet and Metairie Ridge.

The Sandusky *Register* expresses the opinion that EWING undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of the Ohio Democracy and the large majority of all Western Democrats, when he denounced the payment of the interest on the national debt in gold, and spoke in opposition to the national banks. But the *Register* also says that the people of Ohio have already passed judgment upon the most contemptible folly of the Ohio Democracy, and that there is even less likelihood of a Democratic victory on such a platform now than there was two years ago, when PENDLETON, the father of the folly, was a candidate for Governor.

A boy sixteen years old, named KING, became weary on the second night of his confinement in the lock-up in Lewiston, Me., and with a nail made a saw of a case-knife, with which he cut off the bars of his cell. He had nearly escaped when the Police discovered what he was doing, and put him in another cell. In a short time he had nearly worked out of this cell, badly smashing the walls as well as cutting bars. They then put him in a third cell, with bracelets on his wrists, and went on their rounds. In forty minutes KING had cut off two bars, and made his escape.

The Geneva *Courier* gives a list of names it has heard suggested for the Republican nominations this Fall. They are these: For Secretary of State—Moses H. Grinnel, of New-York; Augustus Frank, of Wyoming, and T. M. Pomeroy, of Cayuga. For Controller—Ex-Auditor Bell, of Jefferson; James O. Putnam, of Erie; David Rumsey, of Steuben. For Attorney-General—Matthew Hale, of Albany; Frank Hiscock, of Onondaga; Hamilton Ward, of Allegany. For State Treasurer—Thomas Raines, of Monroe; T. I. Chatfield, of Tioga. For State Engineer—Gen. E. A. Merrett, of St. Lawrence; C. W. Wentz, of Albany.

The Rochester *Express* says that should THOMAS RAINES, of Monroe County, be nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican Convention, he will have the hearty support of the party of that county, and of others in Western New-York, where he is well known as a gentleman of thorough financial experience and unquestionable integrity. Mr. RAINES, it says, is a worthy representative of the Young Republicans of the State, and has hosts of friends among them, whose efforts would materially strengthen the ticket and increase the prospects of its success. Monroe County has not had a candidate since 1865, when Gen. MARTINDALE was nominated and elected Attorney-General.

California Democrats are just like many of their allies in the East. They strive to break up Republican meetings; and the other day, when Mr. MILLER, the proprietor of a hotel in San Bernardino, displayed an American flag above his house on the day of such a meeting, a number of "Democrats" waited upon him and demanded that he should "take the thing down." MILLER refused to do so notwithstanding their threats, and the flag remained there until evening, and was replaced next morning. About forty smaller flags were also displayed from the windows of the house. Threats were renewed, and later in the day an attempt was made to enforce them, which was met, on the part of MILLER and his friends, with a coolness and force of resistance which satisfied the "chivalry" that there were not enough of them in the town to carry out any such programme. Several of them were knocked down, including the Chairman of a Democratic Club.

Pay-master SMITH, United States Navy, lectured in Vallejo, Cal., recently, on the cruise of the *Kearsarge*. He said that three different times during the fight with the *Alabama* SEMMES lowered his flag in token of surrender, and then took advantage of the cessation of firing on the part of the *Kearsarge* to pour in a fresh broadside; that after the third display of treachery, and not till then, Capt. WINSLOW ordered his men not to cease their fire until they saw some convincing evidence of the enemy's surrender. He also said that after the *Alabama* had gone down, and the sea was covered with living bodies, struggling for life, several of the Confederate officers, who had surrendered, themselves on board the *Kearsarge*, requested leave to assist in saving their men. The permission was granted, but when once in their boats, they rowed as fast as possible to the English yacht *Deerhound*, leaving their drowning comrades to their fate.

A correspondent of the Owego *Gazette* has something to say about the mysterious noise or explosion which so greatly disturbed the equanimity of the people of a portion of Tioga County at 6:50 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 12. He says: "The sun had just sunk below the western hills; all was still; not a cloud to be seen; when all at once a noise, like the 'wreck of matter and the crush of worlds,' was heard in a westerly direction from Berkshire Hill, followed by a rumbling reveberation for more than a minute. So strange and unusual was the noise, that the cattle and horses were disturbed, so much so, that they ran neighing and bellowing about the yards and fields; turkeys gobbled, birds chirped an unusual chirp, and everything in nature seemed to indicate an awful convulsion. The report seemed but a few degrees above the horizon, but higher up, nearly to the zenith, was seen a column of white vapor, resembling the smoke from a cannon when discharged in a rainy day. This gradually evaporated, and in a short time disappeared in thin air, leaving the beholder awe-stricken, wondering what strange delegate had come so near."

THE CORNELL CLAIM.

Motion to Settle the Form of the Order of Mandamus—Objections of Controller Connolly.

All of the counsel engaged in the case of CORNELL against the Controller and the Commissioners of the new Court-House, (already fully reported in the TIMES), appeared before Judge SUTHERLAND in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the purpose of settling the form of the order of mandamus in conformity with Judge SUTHERLAND'S opinion. E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, on the part of Mr. CORNELL, submitted the following form of order:

It is hereby ordered and adjudged that a peremptory writ of mandamus forthwith issue from the Court commanding the said MICHAEL NORTON, THOMAS COMAN, JAMES R. INGERSOLL and JOHN J. WALSH, Commissioners of the said new Court-house, in the City of New-York, forthwith to make, issue and deliver to the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, the within requisition of the said Commissioners upon the said Controller, requiring the said Controller to pay over to the credit of the said Commissioners to the said relator, as surviving partner of the late firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, the sum of $34,725 48, with interest on said sum from the 6th day of December, 1869, and further commanding the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City of New-York, upon receiving the said requisition, forthwith to raise the said amount required by said requisition, to wit.: the sum of $34,725 48, with interest on the said amount from the 6th day of December, 1869, on the stock of the County of New-York, as and in the manner authorized and directed by and under the provisions of section 7 of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1871, being chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, and entitled 'An Act to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York,' and thereupon to pay, upon the credit of the said Commissioners, to the said relator, as surviving partner of the late firm of J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, the said amount, to wit.: the sum of $34,725 48, and interest on the said amount from the 6th day of December, 1869, to the date of such payment, with $10 costs to the said relator.

Mr. O'GORMAN, on behalf of the Controller, objected to the order on the grounds that the three motions could not be consolidated in a single order of relief; that the Controller, not having refused to do anything which the law required him to do, no order of mandamus could properly issue against him; that the order of mandamus, if any shall issue, must direct the payment of the money by the Controller through the Commissioners, and not directly to Mr. CORNELL.

Mr. LAWRENCE contended that the Controller had failed in doing a duty imposed by law when he neglected to issue the bonds authorized by statute, and then came into Court with the defense that he had no funds, notwithstanding he had paid $200,000 to the Commissioners, which was charged on the books of the Finance Department against this very appropriation.

Judge SUTHERLAND said, it seemed to him the trouble all along was, as to the interpretation of the act of 1870; whether the Legislature passing that act, took it for granted that all previous appropriations made for the new Court-house had been properly applied, and all pre-existing bills paid. It might be suggested, perhaps, in the event of the Legislature having assumed all prior bills as paid, that this relator should apply to the Legislature for an appropriation.

Mr. O'GORMAN said he would not, on the part of the Controller, suggest such a defense as that. He had considered all along that the relator had a remedy under the act of 1870.

Judge SUTHERLAND said counsel might consider that the order would be settled on Monday next.

Mr. O'GORMAN hoped that before issuing the order of mandamus, the Court would give him an opportunity, on the part of the Controller, to apply for a stay. The question involved was an important one, and as the case had a preference at the General Term, there would be very little delay.

Judge SUTHERLAND asked what would be the nature of the stay—a stay of the issuing of the mandamus?

Mr. O'GORMAN—Staying the issuing of the mandamus, your Honor.

Judge SUTHERLAND—Well, hand up the papers. Decision reserved.

HELMBOLD REDIVIVUS.—Various malicious rumors having been circulated by evil-disposed persons, calculated to be detrimental to Dr. HELMBOLD, we are happy to be able to state that the indomitable Doctor never was in better health and spirits, and may be seen daily at No. 594 Broadway. His prospects are bright, and ere long the great advertiser will shine more brilliant than ever. With HELMBOLD there is no such word as fail.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 25.

By Judge Sutherland.

J. W. Judd *vs.* James Boyd et al.; motion denied without costs.

Thomas D. Penfield *vs.* James M. Mathews; motion denied, with leave to renew, &c.

John McGinnis *vs.* Francis La Sage; motion denied, with leave to renew, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

By Judge Spencer.

Andrew J. Perry *vs.* Elisha W. Chester; motion denied without costs.

James Lynch *vs.* John H. Brower; $300 allowed.

In the matter of George Bayard; motion adjourned till 31st inst. at 12 M.

Henry W. Wiggins *vs.* James McHenry; order of discontinuance granted.

Mary J. Tucker et al. *vs.* John Meeks et al.; order granted.

Alexander T. Stewart *vs.* Henry Erben; order opening default granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG 25.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE RIGHTS OF LANDLORDS.

Olive A. Nichols vs. *George W. Hunt.*—This is an action for damages and the value of a wardrobe, and came up on a motion to strike out defendant's answer as sham and false. It appeared that plaintiff boarded in the Westmoreland Hotel, of which defendant is proprietor; that she paid regularly every week, and on the 16th of June last, paid her bill in full and left the hotel, saying she would send for her baggage. Having sent for it subsequently, she was informed that it would be detained until she paid $25 for damage done to the room furniture, especially the lace curtains. This plaintiff refused, and commenced the present suit to recover her property, stating its value at $1,000, and $2,500 damages for its detention. Defendant put in a sworn answer setting forth that the baggage was held for board, while on the present motion he put in an affidavit to the effect that he held the property for the damage to the furniture.

Judge SUTHERLAND said the defendant was condemned by his own affidavit.

The order striking out defendant's answer, with costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..114¼	2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 92½
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 75½	2,000 North Mo. 1st. 84½
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 75½	1,000 H.R. 2d S.F. bs.104
5,000 Ga. St, 7s, G.bs. 98¾	2,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 96¾
2,000 do 98½	15 Merchants' Bank..120
5,000 S.Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 57¼	75 Bk. of Commerce..117
22,000 Union Pac. 1st. 88¾	10 Ocean Bank....... 93
10,000 Union P.10s In. 87	100 Quick. M. Co...... 13
1,000 Alt & T. H. 1st.100	100 Mariposa Pref..... 5½
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.... 86½	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 52¾
50,000 do.......... 86¼	200 Erie.............. 30¼
5,000 C.& N. W. Con. 92½	200 Harlem..bet. call.128¾
2,000 Morris & E. 2d. 99	500 Reading..........114
2,000 M.& St.P. 7 3-10 Conv't........ 95½	55 Panama........... 66½
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 93¾	200 do............ 67
500 C.& Alt. Inc.bs 95	40 Union Pacific...... 32½
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d. 69½	200 do...bet. call. 32½
3,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st 88¾	100 Clev. & Pitts.b.c.117½
1,000 Ohio & M. C.bs 94	200 do...........118
7,000 American D. & Imp. Co. 7s..... 98	200 Mil. & St. Paul... 61¾
8,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d 79½	100 Tol., W. & West.. 63¾
	100 Chic. & Alt.......120
	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 45
	100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 19½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.114¼	100 Adams Ex....b. c. 82¾
15,000 do..........114¾	10,000 N.Y.C. & H.Ctf. 91½
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.114¾	100 L. S. & M. So. R..110½
9,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65, n.113¾	500 Union Pacific R... 32½
200,000 do..........113⅜	400 do...bet. call. 32¾
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3.113⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts..b. c.118
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....116⅜	100 do..........118½
20,000 do..........116¾	700 Ch. & N. W..b. c. 70½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, small........114¼	400 C.,C.,Cin. & Ind.R. 88
1,000 N. C. 6s, old..... 45½	15 do............ 88¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 75	100 N. J. Central R...107½
1,000 Peninsular 1st.. 96	300 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81
50 Con. Coal, of Md.. 41	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 63¾
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 52¾	200 Del., Lack. & W..109
500 do...bet. call. 52¾	100 Alton & T. H. Prf. 59
500 do........... 52⅝	200 H. & St. Joseph R. 70

FRIDAY, AUG. 25—P. M.

The additional subscriptions to the New Loan from the National Banks, to the close of Bank hours this afternoon, amount to about $7,000,000, and the whole negotiation is now practically closed, although applications received by mail or telegraph to-morrow may be entertained, in the final award of $50,000,000 reserved for the United States. The distribution of the $80,000,000 in Europe will be made in London on Monday next. The applications are known to be in excess of this sum.

In the other Public Funds of the United States a fair business was done in the open market today at the full rates of Thursday. The Exchange on London being partially higher, with more currency for Bills, favors the transmission of 5-20s to the other side.

The price of Gold holds firm, and the sales of the day were at 112⅛@112¼ ℘ cent. There is no squeeze on the Cash Gold, but the apprehension of another turn of the screw induces caution on the part of Merchants and others who have Gold to pay for Customs or Exchange next week.

Bills on London are 109¼@109½ ℘ cent. on a fair inquiry for Saturday's steamers.

Money is easy to the brokers on call loan at 3@4 ℘ cent., while the mercantile demand at bank is rather on the increase, and better rates are made on paper offered for discount. There is already a feeling that September will bring a livelier movement in money, both in regular trade and for Stock Exchange speculation, and lenders will possibly be able to make 6@7 ℘ cent. per annum easier than they have recently found it practicable to realize 3@5 ℘ cent.

The Treasury Office today received $550,000 for Customs and prepaid $120,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan. The Customs for the week will again reach if not exceed $4,000,000, and for the month, (four business days remaining in the next week,) nearly $17,500,000, implying that forty-four million of dollars in Foreign Merchandise, at first cost in Gold, will have been placed on the New-York Market in a single month, at an average Tariff of 40 ℘ cent. There is nothing like this in the previous history of our Foreign trade.

In the Railway market, on the Stock Exchange there is a firm feeling, but without buoyancy in speculation. The Rock Island shares made an advance of One ℘ cent., and the Panama Company sold above 70 ℘ cent. The New-York Centrals, North-wests, St. Pauls, and Wabash, were firm, and Lake Shore, Reading and Ohio and Mississippi steady. On the Miscellaneous list, the Pacific Mail maintained the recent advance. The general volume of business, as measured by the official list of sales at the Exchange Boards, is not large, while, as remarked above, prices are firm.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 25.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94¼	94¼
Reading	113⅞	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅜	110⅜
North-west Common	70⅞	71⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅝	92
Pacific Mail	52⅝	52⅝
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	111	110⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅝
Western Telegraph	61⅛	62⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	32⅜	32½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25.

Gold receipts	$679,995 45
Gold payments	1,112,055 17
Gold balance	64,185,575 48
Currency receipts	237,680 69
Currency payments	297,166 22
Currency balance	9,955,133 37
Customs	556,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81........118¼	5-20 coup., '67..........113⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81.......118⅝	5-20 coup., '68..........114⅜
5-20 coup., '62..........114⅜	10-40 reg...............110¼
5-20 coup., '64..........114⅜	10-40 coup..............114¼
5-20 coup., '65..........114⅜	6s Currency.............116¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113¼	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 75	Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 55½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 75½	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.... 64½
Va. 6s, old............ 63½	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 48
Va. 6s, reg., old....... 51½	Ohio 6s, 1875..........103
Va. 6s, cons. bds...... 65½	Ohio 6s, 1881..........103
Ga. 7s, Gold bds...... 98¾	Ohio 6s, 1886..........106¼
N. Car. 6s, old......... 45	Ill. Canal bds., '70.....110
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66.. 34	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......100
N. Car. 6s, new bds... 25	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......100
N. Car. Sp. Tax........ 19½	Ill. War Loan...........100
S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July. 57½	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
S. Car. 6s, April &Oct. 59	Ind. 5s.................100
Missouri 6s............ 96½	Mich. 6s, '73...........101
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.iss. 95	N. Y. Reg., B'ty L'n..108
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72½	N. Y. Coup., B'ty L'n.108
La. 8s of 1910......... 93	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72.....107½
California 7s..........112¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73.....107½
Connecticut 6s........101½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.....107½
Alabama 5s............ 68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.....107½
Alabama 8s............100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.....107½
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 53¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.....107½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92½	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......101¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 85
Erie 1st, Extended...101	Galena & Chic. Ext...100
Erie 1st, ind............ 95	Galena & Chic. 2d..... 97
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 98	Morris & Essex 1st...104
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 95½	Morris & Essex 2d.... 99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 89½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93	N. J. Cen. New Bs....101⅝
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.103	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.100
Harlem 1st, 7s.........102½	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. 98¾
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.120½	P.,F.W.&C.8℘c.E.Bs.104
C., B., & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.111½	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F. 92
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d... 99	Cl. & Pitts. 2d.........100
M. S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘ ct.103	Cl. & Pitts. 3d......... 97
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99½	Cl. & Pitts. 4th........ 84
Cen. Pacific Bs........100	Chic. & Alton 1st.....103
Union Pac. 1st Bs.... 88½	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 95
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 83	Ohio & Miss. 1st.....100
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 86¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.... 93¾
Alton & T. H. 1st......100	Dub. & S. City 1st.... 93¾
Alton & T. H. 2d pf... 86	Peninsula R. Bs....... 95
Alton & T. H. 2d inc. 77	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 95¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F....100	Mil. & St. P. 1st......... 93¾
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs. 92½	Mil. & St. P. 2d......... 89¼
Chic.&N.W.Con'd Bs. 92¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st........ 95
Chic. & N. W. Ex.Bs. 90	Joliet & Chic. 1st.......106
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 97¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 88¾
Han. & St. Jo. Conv...103¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 68¼
Del., Lack. & W. 1st...101	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 86
Del., Lack. & W. 2d... 99	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 78¾
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext... 95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100
Tol.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 86	C. Falls & Minn. 1st.. 34½
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 91¾	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan.............147	People's...............145
Merchants'............120	East River.............113
Union..................136	Market.................128
America...............148	Nassau.................108¾
City....................225	Corn Exchange.........123
Tradesmen's...........151	Continental............ 99¾
Gallatin National.....125	Marine.................165
Merchants'Exchange. 90	Commonwealth......... 99¾
Seventh Ward.........106¾	Importers'&Traders'.188
State of New-York....112	Park....................155
Mechanics'Bank.Ass.117	Manuf. & Merchants'.101
Ocean.................. 93	N. Y. National Ex....100
Mercantile............127	Second National.......180
American Exchange..117	Fourth National.......114¾
Chatham...............165	Ninth National........117
Bank of N. America..107	Gold Exchange......... 79
Metropolitan..........140	

The City and County of New-York have no quotable credit, at present, on the Stock Exchange. For days and weeks past there is scarcely a bid for any of their Loans, at any price, at the Exchange, and the explanation is susceptible of easy solution in view of the recent exposures of Tammany robberies. The Savings Banks are unfortunately too full of these Bonds to venture upon further purchases. Some of them would, no doubt, gladly sell out if they could only find buyers, but this being impracticable, they wisely refrain from pressing their Bonds upon a reluctant market. The wealth and ability of the City and County to bear existing responsibilities are not for a moment questioned, but their credit was never at so low an ebb in the market as at present, simply because it is at the mercy of a set of wholesale plunderers, whose evil deeds and recklessness have recently been made patent to the whole world, and the end of whose wicked rule cannot yet be anticipated.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in the—

Third week of August	$111,065
Against same week in 1870	95,277
Increase	$15,788

The following shows the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

	July, 1871.	July, 1870.
Earnings	$673,693 12	$643,058 44
Expenses	318,302 33	388,350 38
Net earnings	$355,390 79	$254,708 06
	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1871.	Jan. 1 to July 31, 1870.
Earnings	$4,083,977 70	$4,440,974 53
Expenses	2,005,189 66	3,128,188 07
Net earnings	$2,078,788 04	$1,312,786 46

The net earnings in 1871 show an increase over 1870:

For July	$100,682 73
Six months previous	665,318 85
And for seven months	$766,001 58

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for the week ending Aug. 21, were $15,657 43.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $5,285,140; amount marketed, $4,852,564. The following is the weekly summary of the imports:

Mf. of	Consumption Direct. Pks.	Value.	Warehoused. Pks.	Value.	Withdrawn f'm W'house. Pks.	Value.
Wool	3,148	$1,459,740	1,574	$646,034	1,012	$483,067
Cotton	1,745	546,318	388	110,735	470	135,720
Silk	1,524	1,260,955	284	442,221	203	239,148
Flax	844	234,049	375	104,201	430	82,881
Miscell'os	1,039	391,690	669	89,197	202	18,996
Total	8,300	$3,892,752	3,290	$1,392,388	2,317	$959,812
		1,392,388				3,892,752
Tot. entered		$5,285,140	Tot. marketed			$4,852,564

The British Corn Trade.

From the Mark Lane Express, Aug. 14.

The past week brought a continuance of really splendid Summer weather, of immense consequence to the country. The long-protracted hay harvest has, with very few exceptions, been finally gathered, the last cartings being in first-rate order; while the corn generally has been maturing at a very rapid pace, with much barley and oats already cut, and some wheat; as, should it hold fine, there will be great activity in the fields generally next week, as regards the southern and midland counties. All accounts agree that the Barley is first-rate in quality and quantity, Oats and Peas also have done well, and Beans, with some exceptions, are promising. Wheat, however, is certainly much behind all Spring Corn. In some deep loams, well-cultivated and situated, there may be an average crop, with fair weight and quality. But other pieces already thrashed have fallen materially short of expectation; while those knocked down and twisted by the late storms, must be inferior and deficient. This impression and a further rise in France have contributed to keep prices pretty much as they were last week, though occasionally we note 1s. decline, as in London. The fact is, the supplies at the several French provincial markets have been so scanty and millers generally so low in stock, that there has been a further rise, varying from 1s.@7s. per quarter, notwithstanding the finest possible weather. Such an advance at such a time and during such a monetary crisis speaks volumes, and though we may expect as French farmers thrash out freely there will be some temporary reduction in the rates, the character of the season is so unmistakably bad, that immense wants must appear as time works on, and a permanently low range of prices here or in any part of Europe or America seems impossible. Hungary is also rather dearer, with but a doubtful crop. Belgium has been hardening as the near neighbor of France, so has Hambro', and the best wheat at Danzic instead of falling can scarcely be had at 62s., cost, freight and insurance. Indeed, French orders have begun to influence our prices, and exceed those of our millers, and though New-York notes a decline of 1s., there are less favorable reports of the Wheat gathering in the United States. The arrivals off the coast since the 4th of August were 21 cargoes, of which 13 cargoes were Wheat, 5 Maize, 2 Barley and 1 Rye. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 31 cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli, 48s. 6d.@49s. 6d.; Ghirka, 43s. 6d.@49s.; Wallachian, 40s. 6d.; Moldavian, 41s. 6d.; Salonica, 41s.; Montreal Spring No. 2, 52s.; Winter Red, 51s. 6d.; White, 58s. 3d.; American Red, 50s. 6d.@52s. 6d.; California, 58s.; Chilian, 55s. 6d.@56s. 6d.; Maize, 8 cargoes, at 26s. 6d.@34s.; Beans, 3 cargoes, 32s. 3d.@33s. 3d.; Barley, 3 cargoes, 22s.@27s. 10½d.; Rye, 1 cargo, 31s.; Millet, 1 cargo, 21s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 27,732 quarters, at 58s., against 48,470 quarters at 54s. 11d. in 1870. The London averages were 59s. 11d. on 1,564 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 5th of August were 849,456 cwts. Wheat, and 57,568 cwts. Flour.

The Montclair, N. J., Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Montclair Railroad Company of New-Jersey, whose bonds we advertise under the energetic management of its officers, backed up by the rapid sale of bonds through Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, bankers, No. 10 Wall-street, is fast approaching completion, and the Company expect soon to have its cars running over the entire line to Greenwood Lake. The road for forty-five miles traverses one of the finest sections of New-Jersey, rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, and its local traffic must be very large. The Montclair bonds are a double security, being indorsed by New-York and Oswego Midland, whose bonds are all sold in Europe, thus securing the early completion of this road. We understand that a limited amount of the bonds will be sold at the present price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, as the Company expect to realize as much for their bonds as any other New-Jersey road, which generally sell at par and over when finished. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. We would recommend investors, who want a first-class security, to look at these. The bonds can be had at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-street.

W.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Gold interest, (more than eight per cent. Currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five per Cent. Loan, for which our firm are the General Agents, is inducing holders of Five-twenties to exchange them for 7-30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent., and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application, by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Leather, sides	12,203
Bees-wax, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	69
Cotton, bales	612	Resin, bbls	1,288
Copper, bbls	7	Lard-oil, bbls	75
Dried Fruit, pks	244	Pork, bbls	15
Eggs, bbls	1,184	Cut-meats, pks	112
Flour, bbls	10,623	Lard, pks	673
Wheat, bushels	137,780	Tallow, pks	22
Corn, bushels	184,769	Butter, pks	3,076
Oats, bushels	122,728	Cheese, pks	9,975
Rye, bushels	24,068	Grease, pks	81
Malt, bushels	625	Stearine, pks	15
Grass-seed, bushels	1,000	Starch, pks	2,180
Flaxseed, bags	526	Tobacco, hhds	521
Beans, bbls	70	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	809
Hops, bales	114	Whisky, bbls	627
Hides, No.	524	Wool, bales	99
Hides, bdls.	484		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, has been as follows:

By the ship *Antarctic*, for Liverpool—685 bbls. Fish-oil, 4,615 bushels Corn, 700 bales Cotton, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tons Fustic, 250 tcs. Lard, 40 Glass Cases, 2,000 Staves, 200 boxes Sarsaparilla.

By the bark *Abraham Skalle*, for Cork and orders—19,235 bushels Corn.

By the *Stowell*, for Cork and orders—48,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Adama*, for Cork and orders—15,110 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Annie*, for Stettin—2,818 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $7 25@$7 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 50 for Pearls, ℘ cwt.

BEES-WAX—Continues in moderate demand at 34c.@35c. ℘ ℔.

BRICKS—There has been a fair call for stock on the basis of our quotations: Common Pale to North River, $5@$6; Jersey, $7 50@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15, by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ℘ thousand.

COAL—Has been in rather more demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $11; do. House do., $14; Newcastle Gas, $8 ℘ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 50 ℘ ton for cargoes. Of Scranton, 140,000 tons will be offered at the regular monthly auction sale of Wednesday, Aug. 30.

COFFEE—Has been very stiffly held, on a meagre offering of stock, but has been quiet, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely at the advanced rates claimed by sellers. A lot of 140 bags Costa Rica was sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 11c.@16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been limited, and prices have yielded ⅛c. ℘ ℔., with sales reported of only 883 bales, including 129 bales to shippers, 739 bales to spinners, and 15 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been rather less call at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ ℔., with sales reported, since our last, of 15,550 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 300 bales at 18 5-16c., 600 bales at 18¼c., 200 bales at 18 3-16c.; October, 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 800 bales at 18¼c., 300 bales at 18 3-16c., 300 bales at 18⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18¼c., 600 bales at 18 3-16c., 2,100 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 50 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 200 bales at 18⅛c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 18⅜c. And today, for August, 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18c.; September, 700 bales at 18¼c., 500 bales at 18 3-16c., 800 bales at 18⅛c., 600 bales at 18 1-16c., 200 bales at 18 1-32c., 100 bales at 18c.; October, 1,300 bales at 18⅛c., 1,000 bales at 18 3-16c., 1,500 bales at 18⅛c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅛c., together; November, 400 bales at 18 3-16c., 900 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c.; December, 300 bales at 18⅛c., 500 bales at 18⅛c. Exchange—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales October. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.35c.; October, 18.35c.; November, 18.31c.; December, 18.25c.; January, 18.46c. The receipts at this port today were 612 bales, including 171 bales from Norfolk, 329 bales from Galveston, and 112 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,394 bales, and thus far this week, 8,019 bales, against 7,322 bales same time last week; and thus far this season, 3,962,127 bales, against 2,898,109 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	16⅞	17
Low Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19½
Good Middling	20⅛	21	21¼	21½

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Liverpool.

	Week ending Aug. 25, '71. Bales.	Aug. 25, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	102,000	65,000
Of which exporters took	11,000	12,000
Of which speculators took	27,000	4,000
Total stock	604,000	524,000
Of which American	284,000	222,000
Total import of week	77,000	57,000
Of which American	14,000	9,000
Actual export	5,000	13,000
Amount afloat	476,000	464,000
Of which American	56,000	50,800

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Aug. 25, 1870, 9d.: price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Aug. 25, 1870, 19½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more firmness, on light offerings, with a fair inquiry noted mostly for Superfine, shipping extras, and medium trade extras, which show an improvement of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6; very good to fancy at $6@$6 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$6 05, ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 15@$4 85
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	5 65@ 6 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 95@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand since our last, at buoyant prices, with sales since our last of 950 bbls. at $5 10@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 50@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request at $4@$5 ℘ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair demand at $3 40@$3 90; White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

FISH—There is less inquiry noted for most kinds within our range. We quote, Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13 50@$14; No. 2 do., $9@$9 50; No. 3 do., $6@$7 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$8; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair demand, and generally held with confidence. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 50 ℘ box; Currants at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔.; Almonds, 14½c.@17½c.; Figs, 10c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7½c.@7¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¾c.@9c.; Dates, 6½c.@7c.; Filberts, 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.; Canton Ginger, $8 50 ℘ case; Sardines, 19½c.@20½c. for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been less extensive since our last. The export inquiry has been less active, and has been mainly for Red and Amber Western (Winter) and White do.—prices of which have been quoted a shade stronger—about a cent a bushel in the instance of White, in boat-loads. Spring Wheat has been offered sparingly, and prime samples have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel dearer, but the demand has been less urgent, as buyers have been unwilling to operate with freedom at the asking rates. The increasing firmness in ocean freights, and the scarcity of available room have tended to check the outward movement. The milling call has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 206,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here afloat, and in part from store, including White Canada, in bond, on private terms; White Western at $1 47½@$1 58½, chiefly at $1 55; Soft do. at $1 38@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52, chiefly at $1 43@$1 45, for ordinary to good new Red, and $1 50 for prime new Amber do.; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 42 for fair to prime, here and to arrive, with $1 43 reported bid for fancy do., called No. 1, to arrive; $1 40 for straight No. 2 Spring, September delivery; Soft do., $1 20@$1 38; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 50; new White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; new Amber do., $1 43@$1 52, chiefly to arrive at $1 48@$1 50, ℘ bushel....Corn has been quite actively sought after, partly for shipment, but mainly for home-trade purposes and on speculative account, at an advance of 1c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant, with the bulk of the trade in sound mixed Western. Yellow Wheat has been quiet but held with confidence. White Corn has been inactive; a few car-lots were placed within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 234,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67½c.@68½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 68½c. for prime dry, afloat; 66½c.@67½c., chiefly at 66½c., in store; 66c.@67½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c., chiefly at 70c., for Yellow Western; 74c.@79c. (nominally) for White Western, and 87c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been in moderate demand at firmer prices, mainly for export. No important sales have been made since the transactions reported in our last, which were on the basis of 85c. for prime Western, to arrive. Some odd lots from cars brought 84c.@85c., which are now the asking figures for boat-loads....Barley has been neglected and nominal....Barley-malt continues quiet at $1 10@$1 40, as the extremes, ℘ bushel. A few car-loads of poor two-rowed State were placed at $1 10 ℘ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand, and without any important changes as to value, though on other than strictly prime samples the advantage was in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels at 40c.@49c. for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 47c.@47½c., afloat; 40c.@45c. for new Black; 43c.@49c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio; 55c. for fancy do., called Barley-Oats, and 35c.@43c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 40,615 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 63,110 bushels Wheat and 19,235 bushels Corn for Cork and orders.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 24, 1871:

Corn—Allen Monroe, Forwarder, Colonel McRae, E. S. Brooks, Detroit, George Weyand, Kanawaha, Briggs & Palmer, Matilda, Jefferson Collins, S. R. Frank, Mary A. Saunders, Geo. Jackson, W. J. Farnum, Frank Mayer, W.W. Arnold, Gibralter, Adirondack, Harriett, Barhydt, Niagara, Adrian, Buffalo; Samuel Miller, Oswego.

Lumber—Abb Smith, Geo. Norris, Sidney S. Cross, The Rail Splitter, M. A. Eno, Jas. M. Bryant, Wyandotte, Gen. Siegel, A. Anderson, Johnnie Wandell, Charlie Conant, Sam & Hod, Sabbath K No. 1, Oswego; Margaret Gerwig, Jim Smith, Tonawanda; Chas. Parker, Booneville.

Wheat—H. M. Saby, Albert Hesler, Henrietta, Samuel Morgan, Robert J. Ward, Wm. Clark, Jr., Post Boy, Anson Robert, Dave & Mose, John H. Drake, P. F. Swan, Buffalo; L. B. Howell, Montezuma; Thomas Perry, Oswego.

Barley—P. R. Minor, Buffalo.

Shooks—John A Crawford, Buffalo.

Rye—H. Fitch, J. G. Meiges, Oswego.

Mixed—Constitution, Little Falls.

Salt—J. W. Scratchard, Syracuse.

Malt—E. F. Brown, Montezuma.

HIDES—Have been dull, but quoted steady.

HEMP—Has been quiet at former figures.

HOPS—Have been in less request and irregular in price, with the advantage in favor of buyers. We quote the range from 15c.@25c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c.@10c. for older growth, ℘ ℔.

METALS—There has been a good inquiry for Ingot Copper at very firm prices; 325,000 ℔s. changed hands, part for immediate delivery, at 22½c.@22c., and part for forward delivery on private terms. Other kinds of Copper have been steady, though not active. Iron has been in lively request, on a decidedly strong and buoyant market for most kinds, with sales reported of 600 tons Scotch Pig at $35 for Gartsherrie, $34 for Glengarnock, and $33 for Eglinton, from dock; 200 tons No. 1 Thomas Iron (a resale) at $37; 200 tons No. 1 Hudson at $35; 350 tons Wrought Scrap on private terms, and 1,000 tons old Double-headed Rails at $39 25@$39 50, gold, ℘ ton. Lead has been dull at old rates. Spelter has been quiet, but quoted firm. Tin has been without activity, but held with confidence: sales, 100 slabs Straits at 36½c., gold, ℘ ℔.; 700 boxes ½ X Charcoal Plates, $8 75; 600 boxes Charcoal Terne, to arrive, $3, gold, ℘ box.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, and prices have been unsettled; 200 hhds. St. Croix were sold at 40c. ℘ gallon. We quote nominally, as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light stock and good demand at a further improvement in prices; sales 250 bbls. Strained at $3 10 ℘ 280 ℔s. Receipts, 1,288 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Under more liberal offerings, Spirits Turpentine has been quoted lower, leading to freer purchases, including 150 bbls., from dock, early, at 54c.@54½c.; 200 bbls. do., in part from yard, at 53c.; and 100 bbls. seller August, at 52c. ℘ gallon; receipts, (as reported,) 69 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@53c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3@$8 ℘ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 20@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quiet, since our last, at 13¾c. for prompt delivery, ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in less request at 17¼c.@17½c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia the quotation was 17½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 315 bbls. today, and 5,460 bbls. for the week. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 65@$4 70 on the Lower, and $4 27½@$4 30 on the Upper Roads, ℘ bbl., on a moderate trade. Refined Oil has been in rather slack demand at prices a shade firmer, however, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, at 24¾c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., buyer remainder of the year, at 25c. ℘ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, last half of September delivery, at 24½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,400 bbls. today, and 19,624 bbls. for the week. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at 28c.@28½c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive on the basis of 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 2,818 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Stettin. And from Philadelphia, 74,151 gallons Refined Petroleum for Dantzic, and 3,000 gallons do. for Barbadoes.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale with some irregularity, though without any important changes in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $13 65@$13 87½ for Western Mess, $14@$14 25 for new City Mess, $12 50 for Thin Mess, $10@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 62½, seller August and September, and $13 62½, seller October: sales have been reported of 750 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand, ranging from 6¼c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔....Cut-meats have been dull and irregular at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders, 14c.@16c. for smoked and Sugar-cured, ℘ ℔....Bacon continues in moderate request at 8c.@8¼c. for Ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales, 90 pks.... Lard has been quoted steady for prime stock, which has been scarce. The demand, however, has been less urgent. City stock has been in less favor, and quoted weaker; sales, 430 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅝c. for Western Steam, 9⅝c. for New, from dock, and 9½c.@9⅝c. for City: sales were also made of 1,500 tcs. prime Western steam, for forward delivery, including seller Oct. at 10c., seller Dec. and Jan. at 9½c., and seller Jan. at 9⅝c.@9⅝c., closing at 9⅝c., ℘ ℔.... Beef has been selling very slowly within the range of from $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues very dull at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been sparingly purchased at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ℘ bbl....Butter has been generally in very limited request, including State, fair to choice, at 25c.@33c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ℘ ℔.; the day's receipts were 3,076 pks....Cheese has been selling moderately at from 8½c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8½c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@8½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,975 boxes.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, at steady rates at $8 50@$9 75 for Carolina; $6 80@$7 87½ for Rangoon and Patna, ℘ ton; sales, 75 tcs. Carolina and 450 bags East India within the range. Stock of Rangoon, 12,100 bags.

SUGARS—Holders of Raw offer stock sparingly, and prices are shaping in their favor, though no actual advance is noted. The demand comes chiefly from refiners, and is mostly for the better grades of refining stock. The sales reported today were 1,333 hhds., including 1,000 hhds. Refining Cuba (sold over a week ago, but now first made public,) at equal to market rates; 150 hhds. scant good Refining do. at 9½c.; 98 hhds. common Refining Porto Rico at 8⅞c.; 55 hhds. Grocery St. Croix at 9⅞c.; 34 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 10⅜c.@10½c.; 26 hhds. Guadaloupe and Demerara at 11⅛c.@12c.; 561 boxes Havana (No. 10) at 9⅞c.; 1,363 hhds. Melado (sold some days since) on private terms; 100 cases and 1,033 ceroons Mexican at 6⅞c.@7⅞c. ℘ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9 9-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅜c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c. ℘ ℔. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 10½c.@13c. as the extremes.

SOAP—Continues in fair demand at former rates, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—The demand has been moderate. Prime stock has been scarce. Values have been fairly supported. Sales, 81,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8½c.@9⅜c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., for prime Western and City; 22,000 ℔s. Stearine at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—An active movement has been reported in Kentucky and Seed Leaf, partly speculative, at firm prices; sales, 1,100 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@12c.; 200 cases 1870 Connecticut Wrappers at 27½c.@30c.; 2,200 cases 1870 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 350 cases 1870 Ohio at 21c. ℘ ℔. Of Havana, 350 bales were sold at 97½c.@$1 05 ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been offered less freely, and has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet; sales 90 bbls., in lots, mostly at 91c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been fairly active in the Grain line, with berth rates quoted firmer, particularly by steam, on a lighter offering of room. There has been an improved inquiry for Flour room at well-supported rates. The offerings of Provisions, Cotton, and other produce have been on a restricted scale, the firmness of ship-owners having been against free movements. The chartering business has been on a decidedly strong basis as to rates, particularly for Grain vessels, which have been in very good request; and for Petroleum vessels, which have been moderately sought after. In other lines the movements have not been important. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 640 bales Cotton [illegible] for compressed, by steam, and [illegible] bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 36,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9½d.@9¾d. for Corn, and 9½d.@10d. for Wheat, closing firmly at the higher figures in each instance; 2,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; equal to 110 tons other Provisions, by do., at 30s.@35s.; 40 hhds. Tallow and 20 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms; also an American ship of 1,222 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo; also a British brig of 244 tons register, with 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ℘ bushel; also a British ship of 983 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a British bark of 432 tons register, with 600 hhds. Syrup at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton and primage, and Resin, to complete cargo, at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔s. For Bristol, 31,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, of 342 tons register, with about 230 bbls. Petroleum and its products at 6s. ℘ bbl. For direct ports in the United Kingdom or the Continent, an American bark, of 533 tons register, with general cargo on terms not made public. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 272 tons register, with equal to 1,900 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; a British bark, of 434 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s. 3d., with exclusions of the west coast of Ireland and north coast of Scotland, or, if direct, at 7s.; and, reported, a bark, with 2,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia without particulars. For Belfast or Londonderry, a British bark, of 651 tons register, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter. For Antwerp, 39,000 bushels Wheat, nearly all at 10d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin, reported at 3s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔s.; 25 pkgs. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.; and small lots Tallow, at 30s. ℘ ton. For Rotterdam, a small quantity of Pipe Staves, at $20. For Bremen, a North German ship, of 834 tons register, with about 5,100 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. There was some inquiry for vessels for the Tobacco trade, for French ports, at equal to market rates. For Gibraltar and orders (embracing French and Italian ports), a bark, with 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ℘ bbl. For the River Platte, a bark, with about 260,000 feet Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported without reliable particulars.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

Owing to the detention of 25 cars of horned Cattle, out of a consignment of 42 cars, there was but little business effected at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon. The Cattle on sale were all very common, chiefly native Illinois steers; they sold in small lots from 10c.@10½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. scant to 6½ cwt. strong, on 54 ℔s.@56 ℔s. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was seriously interfered with by the storm of rain that swept over the Yards early in the forenoon. The Cattle ranged from common to good, sold from 7c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt.@8 cwt., on 54 ℔s.@58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Sheep were steady from 5¼c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. Hogs brisk from 6½c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔., City dressed.

SALES TODAY.

J. M. DOLBY sold for self 181 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 85 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for H. L. ASHBROOK 128 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Also, for WOODFORD & CO., 54 Steers, Virginias, ordinary Cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Again, for W. KELLY, 36 Steers, Kentuckys, ordinary Cattle, at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 45 Steers, Kentuckys, fair Cattle, at 11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, 54 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 73 Steers, native Illinois, common Cattle, at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. N. MYER sold for N. MORRIS 52 Steers, Missouris, coarse Cattle, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. strong. J. C. FAGAN sold for D. H. SHERMAN 51 Steers, Missouris, rough Cattle, at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 79 Steers, Texans, very common, from 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 37 Steers, Virginias, rough Cattle, at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP YARD.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 26 Sheep, weight 2,110 ℔s., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,010 ℔s., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 90 Sheep, weight 4,180 ℔s., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 46 Sheep, weight 1,900 ℔s., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 81 Sheep, weight 6,490 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending Aug. 23, 1871: 8,121 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $4 58 ℘ head for Sheep, and $4 13 ℘ head for Lambs. Sheep ranged from 5c.@6c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs from 6½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—There is a good feeling in the WHEAT market, with a fair demand; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Amber Ohio at $1 42; 1 car No. 2 Treadwell, $1 40; 1 do. do., $1 42½, and 1 do. do., $1 45; also, 1 car White Genesee, bagged, $1 55. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN more firm, but quiet; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 68c. at East Albany. Nothing doing in BARLEY. BARLEY-MALT active; sales, 11,000 bushels, on private terms. OATS more active and firm; sales, 4 cars No. 1 Western at 48c.@49c., the latter for White; 2 cars No. 2 State, 48c.; 2 cars No. 2 Chicago at 47c., and 1 car bagged at Susquehanna Railroad at 48c., delivered. The CATTLE market opened inactive; supply 28 cars short of that last week this day, and quality not so good; very choice heavy butchering Steers were held fully up to last week's closing prices; of medium weights a concession of ¼c. had to be made to effect sales; highest price realized, 8¼c., and fair weights sold down to 5½c.@5c. Milch Cows in better demand; receipts, 100 head, and all sold at $33@$40, the latter for fancy. SHEEP and LAMBS receipts, 51 cars; market firm at ¼c. ℘ ℔. advance on both; ruling price for SHEEP, 4½c.@6¼c.; for LAMBS, 6¼c.@7½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT less active; declined 2c., for cash; firm for future deliveries; No. 2 Spring, $1 22, cash; $1 13¾, seller September; in the afternoon, $1 22 bid, seller August; $1 13¾@$1 13½, seller September. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c., cash, or seller August; in the afternoon dull; 47½c.@47¾c., seller August; 45½c.@45¾c., seller September. OATS active and higher; advanced ¼c.@½c.; No. 2, 31c.@31½c. cash; 30¾c.@31c. seller September. RYE in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 59½c. BARLEY easier and moderately active, 61½c.@62c. HIGHWINES, 87½c.@88c. PORK stronger; advanced, 10c.@15c.; $12 50@$12 62½ cash; $12 62½@$12 75, seller September. LARD 8¾c.@9c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 4½c., loose. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand; a shade higher; $2 10@$5 25. FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 32,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 236,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 25.—FLOUR steady with moderate demand; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 25@$4 60; Double Extra, $4 75@$5. WHEAT opened easier but recovered at the close; No. 3 Red, $1 12@$1 13; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 27@$1 22. CORN higher; Yellow, in bulk on track, 44½c.; Mixed Sacked, 47c.@49c. OATS firmer; No. 2, in elevator, 34c.; Mixed Sacked, 33c. RYE quiet, 58c.@60c. BARLEY dull, 66c.@70c. WHISKY quiet, 90c. TOBACCO active and firm. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet; $13 on orders and for 1st September delivery. BACON quiet; good jobbing and order demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c., outside price on orders. LARD easier; 10c.@10½c. for choice keg. Live HOGS dull at $4@$4 25. CATTLE firmer; $2@$5 for natives; Texans unchanged. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye and 1,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Aug. 25.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Amber Michigan, $1 29; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 30; No. 1 Red, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 25½, closing at $1 24½; No. 3 do., $1 21; Rejected do., $1 06; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. CORN advanced 1c.; quiet; high mixed, 53c.@53½c.; low mixed, 51½c.@52½c.; Michigan, 52c.@52½c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 35c.; Michigan, 37c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn and 51,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS,—2,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn and 6,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn 14,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—147,000 bushels Wheat 30,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats; by rail, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.@12½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and very scarce; sales, 16,000 bushels Red Winter, by sample, at $1 30; market bare of No. 2 Spring. CORN dull; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2, part in car lots, at 57c. OATS a shade firmer; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 39c. RYE—None here. SEEDS—Fair demand for Timothy; sales, 270 bags at $3. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 93c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—FLOUR firm, and in fair demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT—Demand light and holders firm; $1 14@$1 18. CORN quiet and weak; 51c.@52c. RYE unchanged and quiet; 65c.@68c. OATS and BARLEY unchanged. PORK quiet and weak; $12 50. LARD quiet and unchanged; 9c. asked. Bulk MEATS—An advance asked, but none established; sales, Shoulders, 5c.@5½c.; 5¼c. asked; Sides, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. BACON unchanged; Shoulders held at 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. WHISKY—Demand light; holders firm, 89c. COTTON dull and easier; Middling, 18½c.

MILWAUKIE, Aug. 25.—FLOUR firm and scarce; Double Extra Spring, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT in good demand and firm; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 18¾. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 31c. CORN steady, with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. RYE—Heavy receipts depress the market; No. 1, 59½c. BARLEY in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Fall, 62½c. FREIGHTS; Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS, Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—TOBACCO very active, firm and unchanged; sales, 71 hhds. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family Extra, $5 50@$5 60. WHEAT quiet but firm at $1 10@$1 25 for prime to choice Red and White on arrival. CORN quiet at 48c.@53c., bulk on arrival. OATS quiet at 35c.@37c. RYE at 65c. PROVISIONS inanimate for round lots. PORK held at $12 50; on orders, $13. BACON—Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. HAMS, 13½c.@14½c., packed. WHISKY quiet at 90c. COTTON dull, shade lower; stock, 15 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17c.@17½c.; net receipts, 638 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 31,140 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,832 bales; gross, 4,688 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,746 bales; to the Continent, 3,623 bales; to Havre, 3 bales; coastwise, 1,823 bales; sales of the week, 6,200 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 48 bales; sales, 155 bales; stock, 835 bales; net receipts of the week, 290 bales; gross, 311 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 150 bales; coastwise, 78 bales; sales of the week, 385 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—COTTON generally unchanged; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; gross receipts, 159 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 48 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 232 bales; gross, 1,068 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 475 bales; sales of the week, 1,500 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 24. CORN dull and nominal at 56c.@57c. OATS steady, with moderate demand at 36c. PETROLEUM unchanged and dull.

MOBILE, Aug. 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 52 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,358 bales; net receipts of the week, 314 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,433 bales; sales of the week, 625 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—FLOUR firmer at $4 75@$7 50. CORN firm and scarce at 64c.@65c. OATS easier at 45c.@46c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $12 75@$13. LARD dull and nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8½c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 25.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; sales, 23 bales; stock, 549 bales; net receipts of the week, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; sales of the week, 43 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 25.—COTTON dull; good ordinary, 16c; net receipts, 170 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,210 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,229 bales; exports, coastwise, 877 bales; sales of the week, 840 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 25.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 240 bales; exports, coastwise, 80 bales; stock, 693 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,032 bales; exports, coastwise, 790 bales; sales of the week, 50 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 134 bales; exports, coastwise, 185 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,511 bales; net receipts of the week, 358 bales; exports, coastwise, 462 bales; sales of the week, 300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 337 bales; stock, 235 bales; net receipts of the week, 32 bales; exports, coastwise, 830 bales; sales of the week, 415 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; extra, $1 36@$1 36½; No. 1 White, $1 32@$1 32½; No. 2 White, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 28. OATS, 37c. CORN, 59c.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 25.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 17c.; stock, 1870, 2,144 bales; 1871, 4,130 bales; net receipts of the week, 175 bales; sales, 370 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 19¾c.@19½c.; net receipts, 78 bales; gross, 727 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, 93⅛@93⅜ for the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93¼; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 90¼.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96@96¼, for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the past week £22,000, making the total amount now in vault £25,380,441.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 13,500,000f. since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales; sales of the week, 102,000 bales, including 11,000 for export and 27,000 for speculation; stock, 604,000 bales, of which 284,000 are American; receipts of the week, 77,000 bales, 14,000 of which were American; actual export, 5,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 6,000 for export and speculation; sales of Cotton on ships named at New-Orleans at 9 7-16d.; the stock of Cotton afloat is 476,000 bales, including 56,000 of American. WHEAT buoyant; California White, 12s.; Red Spring, 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d.; receipts of Wheat during the last three days, 30,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. PEAS, 38s. 6d.@39s. LARD, 45s. TALLOW, 43s. 6d.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales, including 6,000 for export and speculation. The advices from Manchester report the market for GOODS and YARNS firmer.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 37s. ℘ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 26, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Assembly has passed a bill providing for the gradual disbandment of the National Guard. Parisian journals deplore the recent scenes in the Assembly. It is thought that M. THIERS will accept no compromise as to his powers. He is reported to have written his resignation, but to have withdrawn it on the passage of Gen. DUCROT'S amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the National Guard. Gen. FAIDHERBE has resigned his seat in the Assembly. The first Court-martial has concluded the hearing of cases. Radical journals favor the dissolution of the Assembly. The increased postal charges are criticised by the Press. It is reported that the Prussian troops in France are to be reduced to 50,000 men. The 4th of September will not be celebrated in Paris, by order of the Government.

WATNEY, a Tory, takes the late Mr. CHARLES BUXTON'S place in the House of Commons. Several British ships are reported as lost, and much damage has been done to shipping throughout England, by the recent tempestuous weather. The crops in Scotland are also considerably damaged.

Don CARLOS has arrived at Bayonne, and his Spanish adherents are in doubt as to their best course of action.

Cholera is reported to have appeared in Antwerp, but the story is discredited by the *Indépendance Belge*. On Wednesday there were 127 cases and 48 deaths at Königsberg. In Russia the violence of the epidemic is decreasing.

GENERAL.

Capt. BROWN, United States Army, sends a message from Los Flores to Los Angeles that he must have a larger force there, or an Indian war is inevitable. The number of Indians in Southern California is too insignificant to leave any doubt as to the final result.

Private advices received at St. Louis say that July 27 fifty Indians attacked a party of eight white men, thirty miles south of Cheyenne, and killed three and captured three of the party.

The subscriptions to the new loan received from the national banks, yesterday, by JAY COOKE & Co., amounted to $8,385,000.

A fire at Amboy, Ill., yesterday morning, destroyed nearly all the business houses on both sides of the main street. Loss $200,000; insured for $75,000. JOHN SHANNON was burned to death in the town jail before help could reach him.

Several cases of yellow fever in Charleston of more or less virulence are reported from two different sources.

PEDRO G. POLAIR, aged seventeen, a son of the Mexican Minister at Washington, and Secretary of the Mexican Claim Commission, was drowned on Thursday at Fortress Monroe, while bathing. His body has not yet been recovered.

Judge HAGANS, of Cincinnati, has granted the motion setting aside the sale of the Cincinnati and Dayton Tunnel Railway, and dismissed the receiver under the scheme of capitalization issued by the Secretary of State to the aforesaid Company.

The Canonchet Mill, owned by LAFAYETTE GODFREY, Hopkinton, R. I., was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is about $30,000; insured for $20,000.

The steamer *James Gray* towed the Spanish brig *Lola* into Hampton Roads yesterday. The brig had encountered a hurricane on the 16th inst., off Hatteras. She had lost sails and both masts, one clean to the deck, and about twenty feet of the other was left standing.

A number of capitalists of Saratoga concluded arrangements yesterday for the rebuilding of the famous United States Hotel in that village, to be ready for occupation by the 1st of June, 1873.

A fire in Hampton, Va., early yesterday morning, burned the grocery-store of Mr. WYATTE, and clothing-store of W. W. DARDEN, and the jewelry-store of JNO. F. BENTLEY; loss estimated at $5,000.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid to the islands of St. Lucia and Barbados.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle* for favors.

Accounts from Savannah indicate a serious damage to the rice crop from the recent gale and flood. Most of the fields on the river were completely submerged, and the entire bottom of the Ogeechee is covered with water, and at a critical time for the crop.

Those Secret Accounts.

It will be remembered that when we published our quotations from the Controller's books, the Democratic journals generally united in declaring that the figures were fictitious. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* fought stoutly with one or two unprincipled Democratic sheets in its own immediate neighborhood on this point. One Buffalo paper in particular, which has shown a disregard of truth worthy of the Father of Lies himself, has constantly been crying out that our figures were all a sham. Only on Thursday last it said, "We want *evidence* that they are true." The *Commercial Advertiser*, an able and fair paper, can now tell its contemporary where this evidence is to be found. It is contained in the very accounts which HALL has at length sent into the Board of Supervisors. The Mayor and the Controller have once more let their Democratic supporters down by acknowledging that the list of warrants published by us is correct. Is this what they call backing their friends?

There are, however, some very striking peculiarities—we choose that word because it is a mild and inoffensive one—in the accounts as sent in to the Board of Supervisors. The warrants we published appear in those accounts, with a few exceptions—the most important of which are the warrants paid to the persons who have no existence—J. A. SMITH, R. J. HENNESSY, and T. C. CASHMAN. The Mayor and the Controller, knowing that we have ample means of proving the correctness of our copies from the Controller's books, did not dare to suppress all the figures—but, on the other hand, they could not summon up courage enough to publish the warrants which were drawn in favor of the dummies. Nevertheless, we repeat that these warrants were actually drawn and the money paid thereupon—and the following is a list of them:

Oct. 23, 1869	J. A. Smith, for carpets	$27,154 55
Nov. 5, 1869	J. A. Smith, for carpets	36,422 10
Nov. 16, 1869	J. A. Smith, for carpets	32,185 20
Nov. 17, 1869	J. A. Smith, for carpets	32,617 13
Feb. 18, 1869	J. A. Smith, for shades	15,786 40
Sept. 7, 1869	R. J. Hennessy, for repairs	32,695 63
Sept. 7, 1869	R. J. Hennessy, for repairs	29,792 55
Oct. 28, 1869	T. C. Cashman, for repairs	33,704 41
Nov. 17, 1869	T. C. Cashman, for repairs	30,386 08

These warrants, we say, cannot be found in the lists sent in by Mayor Hall. Nevertheless *they were all paid*, and the Mayor dare not deny it. He is, however, afraid to let them appear in the official documents, because he knows that there are no such persons as J. A. SMITH, R. J. HENNESSY, and T. C. CASHMAN. Who stands convicted now of "garbling" the accounts?

We sent a careful agent to examine the official accounts yesterday, and he spent some hours in the work; but, of course, such a mass of figures could not be gone through in one day. He discovered, as we have said, entries of almost all the warrants we have published, with the above significant exceptions. There are additional payments acknowledged to INGERSOLL & Co. and others, subsequent to the date of the latest warrants published by us. The figures which we have given are now indorsed by the authorities, to the confusion of the very foolish Democratic papers which accused us of inventing them. But there is this noteworthy circumstance to be borne in mind—the information at present accessible to the public goes very little further, and in some respects not so far, as the information we placed before our readers weeks ago. In other words, the *City accounts* are still virtually suppressed. Our reporters were not allowed to see them. They were told that they had been sent back from the Board of Aldermen to the printers, &c., &c. It will be impossible, however, to keep up this little game of hide-and-seek forever, and the City authorities will eventually be obliged to show all the dirt that is on their hands. At present they have admitted that they paid away the money we have mentioned, and to the persons mentioned, and thus the conclusions drawn from our exposures are fully verified. Of course there is nothing in the official accounts to explain who received the money nominally paid to INGERSOLL & Co., or how much KEYSER got, or what was ANDREW J. GARVEY'S share of the plunder. The Mayor in his recent messages shows an inclination to saddle the responsibility for the frauds upon WATSON—that very useful agent of the Ring who was killed while sleigh-riding last Winter. It remains to be seen whether the relatives of Mr. WATSON will allow the blame to be thus saddled upon a dead man. It is indispensable, however, that the public should bear this fact in mind—imbedded in the huge mass of figures sent by the Mayor to the Supervisors are nearly all the warrants recently published by us, except those given above, and *they* were paid, although the Mayor and his friends keep back the evidence of the payment. After a renewed examination of the official figures, we have no doubt that we shall discover other evidence of the boasted "honesty" and "good faith" of the four men who have grown rich upon the money drawn from the tax-payers.

What We Can Do for New-York.

To secure the overthrow of the Ring and the establishment of honest government for this City, it is necessary that there should be substantial co-operation on the part of all who desire these ends. To the attainment of this co-operation a prime and absolute condition is harmony among sincere Republicans. If the Republican Party, which, by the very purpose of its being is the party in opposition to the Ring Democracy, cannot work in harmony, a great portion of the force arrayed against the Ring is dissipated. That the Republican Party, as a body, desire earnest and solid effort against Tammany, is too plain for question. At various times every Republican journal, and all recognized Republican leaders, have declared the necessity of purging the party of Tammany influence, and consolidating it against the common foe. The extracts which we have published from the *Tribune* express this feeling in strong, unqualified terms. What, then, is necessary to this end? Plainly that all differences existing in the Republican body should be referred to a tribunal whose authority is acknowledged by all. There is only one such tribunal. It is the State Convention—the delegates chosen from the entire party of the State, and representing the party in the broadest and most incontestable manner. This tribunal has been appealed to, sooner or later, by all who now differ in regard to the City organization, and by none more earnestly or repeatedly than by those for whom the *Tribune* speaks. Is it too much to ask that the appeals thus made shall be adhered to, and that until the State Convention shall have decided them, no steps shall be taken to break the force of its decision—nothing done that can conflict with it, or produce confusion and division after it shall have been rendered?

Presupposing, as we do, that this plain, honorable, efficacious method of securing Republican harmony will be resorted to in good faith by all concerned, a serious question then presents itself. It is, what proposition can the State Convention make that will unite all honest opponents of the present corrupt City Government, and put it within the power of the people to replace that Government by a good one? The only pertinent suggestion, from a respectable source, to this end that we are now called upon to notice is that of the New-York *Evening Post*. It is, in substance, that the convention shall propose the repeal of the present charter, the establishment of a Provisional City Government, with a Mayor appointed by the Governor, and the framing, by the local representatives of the people chosen for that purpose, of a charter for the City. This suggestion will not, we believe, stand examination. It encounters an insuperable objection, in the first place, in that portion of the second section of article 10 of the State Constitution, which reads: "All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns or villages, or *appointed by such authorities thereof* as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose." This is an absolute prohibition of the method of Provisional Government, under a Mayor appointed by the Governor, which the *Post* advocates. The proposition that the people of the City shall make their own charter is also open to constitutional difficulties. The provisions of the Constitution on the subject vest the duty of providing for the organization of cities in the Legislature, and make it incumbent on that body to limit some of the most important powers of such corporations. While this does not make it impossible to resort to the means the *Post* proposes, it involves such a scheme in doubts which may reasonably be considered as fatal to it.

A much better proposition we believe to be that the State Convention shall propose a form of City Government which should be really what the present one only pretends to be, *i. e.*, a Government in which the Mayor shall possess substantial power, and be capable of being held to substantial responsibility, having the appointment and removal of the remainder of the Government officers—with possibly one or two exceptions—but having such appointment for terms not exceeding his own. To this should be added a provision by which citizens could bring charges against officials before the Supreme Court, on giving security for the costs of trial—the Court to have the power of removal, and the vacancies thus caused to be filled by the Mayor, or, in the case of the Mayor's own removal, by some designated City authorities. The Mayor's term, of course, should be a short one. This proposition has the merit of being based on the principle which was supposed to be embodied in the present charter. That principle has been ardently advocated by representatives of both parties. It was advocated by Democrats and Republicans alike in the Legislature of 1870. It has been the object of the *Evening Post's* support for years. It has received the encomiums of the *Tribune*. It was the *point d'appui* of the *World's* famous "war to the knife." It is of itself sound. It involves no doubtful constitutional points. It does not fall back on the unpopular device of Commissions. Above all, once put in operation, it would enable the people, while enjoying legal means of removing dishonest individuals, to take the Government wholly into their hands at each recurring election, and "reform it altogether."

A Vital Question for England.

England was, doubtless, a great nation when it was burning its forests for fuel, but it would assuredly never have kept its place in Europe, had it not possessed a coal supply to fall back upon. With a geographical area which is insignificant compared with that of any of the other Great Powers of Europe, it has kept well forward in the race of modern progress, mainly in virtue of the compressed energy of production which resides in its coal-fields. About ten years ago, the first note of alarm was struck about the coming exhaustion of British coal. In course of time, men like Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MILL took up the cry, and used the proximate closing up of the chief source of national wealth as an argument in favor of relieving posterity from a national debt which it might find itself unable to pay. When the question had forced itself from the domain of science, within the province of statesmanship, it was thought to be time to give it something like appropriate attention. The contrast between the United Kingdom occupying the position of one of the great industrial marts of the world, and supporting a population of some thirty millions, and the same country reduced to the level of Denmark or Switzerland in the European State system, having a population not over ten millions, and devoted to the raising of stock and cereals, was sufficiently appalling to have a powerful effect both upon the popular and Parliamentary imagination. In 1866 a royal mandate was issued for a Scientific Commission, composed of sixteen members, to investigate and report upon the great coal question. Volunteers, composed of eminent geologists and mineralogists, were shortly forthcoming, and, under the Presidency of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, entered upon labors extending over five years, whose results have, in three bulky volumes, just been made public.

The capacity of the national coal-cellar of England, as recently calculated, is briefly as follows: The measurements taken extend from the surface to four thousand feet under it. The reason for fixing the latter depth as the limit of estimate is that by a steady increase of temperature, beginning at 50° at fifty feet deep, and increasing one degree for every additional sixty feet, the thermometer touches, at a depth of four thousand feet, 105° Fahrenheit. Of course, at this temperature, men could work only by short spells, and for a very few hours a day. Coal would consequently have become so dear that it would be found cheaper to import it, and the absolute exhaustion of the English supply may, therefore, be placed somewhat within this limit. A careful survey of the extent of the seams which are at present being worked, revealed the fact that after making all deductions on the score of waste and other causes, there could still be drawn from the known coal-fields of England 90,207,000,000 of tons. The Commissioners extended their inquiries to districts where coal has not yet been found, and, by an application of the principles of geological analogy, showed that "at workable depths under rocks newer than the coal measures," there may yet be found 56,273,000,000 of tons. Between the depths of four thousand and ten thousand feet, —that is, at an average temperature equal to that of boiling water—there may be found a further quantity of 41,144,000,000 of tons. This, however, must be left entirely out of calculation, pending the discovery of a race of salamandrine laborers, so that the total available coal supply of England at the date of the survey was 146,480,000,000 of tons.

Thus far the calculations are based upon the data of strictly scientific research. In going beyond this to ascertain how long such a supply will hold out, the calculations must, to a great extent, be hypothetical. For the present year, the coal mined in England will amount to about one hundred and fifteen millions of tons. Supposing this rate were to remain uniform, it would be 1,273 years till the country reached the extreme limit of its coal supply. But it is absurd to suppose that it will remain uniform. In 1660 the coal produce of England was two millions of tons, in 1800 ten millions, in 1865 sixty-four millions, and in 1869 one hundred and seven millions. A calculation extending over fifteen years shows that a pretty uniform annual increase of three and a half per cent. has been maintained on the gross coal consumption of the United Kingdom, for home use and for export. Continuing this rate of increase for a hundred years, the result would show an annual consumption of 2,607,000,000 of tons at the close of a century. According to this calculation, England would be at the bottom of her coal-cellar, and consequently at the end of her industrial greatness, in 110 years. Another estimate proceeds, more reasonably perhaps, upon a diminishing rate of increase of population, and shows that at the end of a hundred years the inhabitants of the United Kingdom will number 131,000,000, and their coal consumption 274,000,000 of tons. At this rate, the coal-fields would be used up in 360 years.

Of course these predictions are formidable only under the supposition that coal will remain the vitally necessary element of motive power which it is at present. It must be remembered, however, that this is the only supposition which any scientific theorist, and certainly any statesman, can reasonably make. So far as any man can safely predict at the present moment, England will have reached, in two or three generations, a period when the cost of coal will be doubled, and a consequent diminution will be made of the advantages at present possessed by the country in the industrial competition of the world. In two or three generations more, her coal-fields will not be worth the cost of working, and her industry will be transferred to newer countries. Such is the prospect which, whether absolutely certain or not, British statesmen and economists must face and provide for. Among the conditions under which any country can calmly regard such a possibility, there certainly cannot be numbered the possession of an enormous and stationary public debt.

Rowing on the North River.

The average New-Yorker is careless of his unrivaled opportunities for inexpensive and healthful enjoyment. We have before called attention to this in regard to riding. It is still more strikingly illustrated by the comparative desuetude of rowing, an amusement much less costly than the other, and for which the situation of our City offers peculiar inducements and advantages. To be sure we have a number of rowing clubs, some of which, and notably the Atalantas, have attained an honorable and unusual degree of proficiency with the oar. But taking that large class of business men whose sedentary occupations imperatively call for some such exercise, it will be found that the admirers of rowing are singularly few.

Something of this may be due, perhaps, to an imperfect acquaintance with the character of our contiguous waters. Our North and East Rivers are not, indeed, so well adapted to the sport as the smooth and tranquil Charles. In both our rivers the current runs at times uncomfortably strong, and the multitude of water craft that ply in the East River, especially, seriously interfere with the enjoyment of the amateur oarsman. This is doubtless the main reason why rowing, at least until a comparatively recent period, has had so much more prominence in Boston than in New-York. The Harlem River offers an admirable course, but for most City business men, it is too remote to be used with any degree of comfort. The same may be said of the other outlying waters in the vicinity of the City, the most suitable and accessible of all—the Staten Island Kills—being further marred by many disagreeable shallows, and a current quite as powerful as the rivers.

This supposed want of a fit and convenient place for rowing has, no doubt, deterred many who would otherwise have been glad to practice it. It is probable, however, that objections to the North River are based on inexperience. In the early morning, which is incomparably the best time for rowing, the upper part of that stream, say from Christopher-street up, is almost free of shipping. By proper observance of the tide, moreover, the disadvantage of the current may be well-nigh neutralized. At flood tide the river is often like a lake. Then, for such novices as have not yet mastered the mysteries of shells and working-boats—and for such the exercise is most desirable—abundance of light, stanch skiffs are to be had at any time after daybreak, and at a trifling expense—from twenty to thirty cents an hour—all along the river front. A brisk pull in one of them across to the Elysian Fields, which, in spite of their unenviable reputation, are at that time as quiet and lovely as could be desired, will be found a most healthful pastime. Then, after a brief stroll under the superb old trees, which the insatiate hand of trade will not much longer leave to adorn the front of Hoboken, a peep into the now obsolete wonders of the Sybil's Cave, or perhaps a dip into the sparkling waters at the base of Weehawken, the rower may return to breakfast, with a keener appetite than can be found in gallons of tonics or mineral waters. For more practiced oarsmen the river is open for miles, of course. But for beginners the trip we have suggested will be found to combine all necessary exercise, with numerous attractions.

We have taken the trouble to point out this little excursion, easily accessible to at least one-half of our citizens, because we esteem rowing an exercise of pre-eminent usefulness. Its benefits are so great and so attainable that we shall be glad to see the day when the oar is as familiar to our young men as the bat. It is not the least among the recommendations of this noble exercise that it is attended with no danger to life or limb, and that its practice by amateurs is kept distinct from its practice by professionals for gain.

A "Doctor" in Defense of His Character.

A few days ago we published an article, prepared by a careful reporter after nearly three weeks of inquiry, relative to the abominable kind of practice carried on in this City by many so-called "physicians," male and female. The practice referred to is well known to be what we described it—the great evil of the age, and the persons who carry it on ought to have been exposed and drummed out of the community long ago. But what has secured them their immunity is this: The moment anybody begins to throw light on their infamous work they go or send to him and say: "Unless you stop this, I will bring a disgraceful charge against your wife or sister, and as people are always ready to believe such a charge, and you cannot disprove it without involving yourselves in very disagreeable scandal, you had better make terms with me and hold your tongue in future." In fact, it is said that a notorious woman who carries on this traffic boasts that she could ruin the peace of every family in the City by simply swearing that she has been employed by it, and that nobody "dare to interfere with her."

This course, we say, is not only invariably adopted, but it almost invariably succeeds. We were therefore not at all surprised to find that very soon after the publication of our article entitled "The Evil of the Age," one of the persons exposed in it—calling himself Dr. MAURICEAU, and said to be the husband of "Madame Restelle"—called at this office and demanded a cessation of our attacks. The reporter who drew up the article having testified that all the facts mentioned in it were correctly stated, without bias or malice, and this fellow MAURICEAU'S own advertisements being a sufficient proof that he carries on the trade described, we declined to be brow-beaten by him—and thereupon received a letter which may possibly enable us to indict him for conspiracy, and so bring him to justice. We have no doubt that writing such letters is a part of "Dr." MAURICEAU'S stock in trade, and that the impudent rascal succeeds in making it pay. On this occasion he will probably find that his "famous Portuguese pills" are not quite strong enough to save him from the punishment he merits.

Since this system of threatening to invent scandalous stories about private persons is being carried on to so enormous an extent—since, moreover, it is directly encouraged by the authorities of the City, who keep forgers and jail-birds to assail private reputations in vile sheets—we feel it a public duty to quote a part of this impostor MAURICEAU'S letter:

"I need not advert to the fact that you personally and Mr. —— (naming one of the proprietors and an editor of this journal) have bitter, malignant, unrelenting, and the most venomous and mean enemies, utterly unscrupulous and most vindictive, capable of availing themselves of the most dastardly acts to compass the end of ruining you pecuniarily, or if possible socially. * * Your enemies are open, covert, and numerous. The slightest thread put into their hands to injure you and Mr. ——, *or your family and social relations*, would be seized with greedy avidity."

The fellow then goes on to refer to the particular charge which might be trumped up,—and which may be guessed from the nature of his "practice,"—and then says:

"Every one has a right to defend himself or herself from virulent, false, and malicious attacks with such weapons as they are driven to use. * * I do not intend to submit to these persistent attacks. * * If I do not hear from you in respect to the contradiction I am entitled to I, will pursue such course as is due to myself."

The man takes care to make himself understood. This is the way in which the "doctors" who prey upon human vice manage to save themselves from exposure. Now let this insolent rascal MAURICEAU go to work with his lies—he boasts, and we have no doubt with perfect truth, that he can easily get them printed. But after he has done that we will see if we cannot make him and the interior of the State prison a little better acquainted.

MINOR TOPICS.

If there be any truth in the rumors transmitted by cable about the actual or contemplated resignation of M. THIERS, the situation is unquestionably sufficiently grave. With all his obvious short-comings, M. THIERS is the one man in France who can hold the balance between parties who are bitterly hostile to each other, and who can, by keeping them in check, postpone that conflict which, beginning in the Legislative Chamber, would not improbably end in civil strife. France wants, above all, rest and breathing-time. That the country at large trusts M. THIERS is obvious from the readiness with which popular boards were opened to subscribe to the loan submitted under his auspices. The proper course for all parties to pursue is to appeal to the country to elect an Assembly about whose authority there can be no question. It is hardly possible to doubt that a body of representatives would be returned favorable to the present Executive, and possessing a much larger infusion of Republicans than the Assembly now squabbling at Versailles.

It can scarcely be said that Gen. BUTLER gained much by his indecent personal attack on Mr. SANBORN, of the Springfield *Republican*. The charges which he brought forward were not only intrinsically absurd, but utterly untrue, and this Mr. SANBORN told Gen. BUTLER to his face, in a very unpleasant manner. The scene created by BUTLER at the meeting in Springfield must disgust every intelligent man in Massachusetts with their rowdy candidate for the Governor's chair. The worst of Gen. BUTLER is that his judgment and temper get many degrees worse as he grows older.

The Brooklyn Coroner's jury has arrived at a verdict upon the victims of the *Westfield* disaster, substantially similar to that brought in by Mr. FOLEY and his associates in New-York. In addition, however, to the President and Superintendent of the Company and the engineer of the steamer, the Brooklyn jury criminates Mr. MATTHEWS, the United States Inspector. We understand that several members of the New-York jury were in favor of this addition to their verdict, but in default of unanimity they contented themselves with an implied censure of the system of inspection which had been followed. The good effects of the boldness and thoroughness of the New-York verdict are already becoming apparent. Since then we have had a verdict pointing to a criminal indictment against those responsible for the explosion on board the *Starbuck*, another of a similar character following an explosion on board of a propeller on Lake Chautauqua, as well as the Brooklyn verdict of yesterday. The melancholy frequency of boiler explosions during the last few weeks has a compensating side in the alacrity with which Coroners' juries have followed the good example shown them by Mr. FOLEY and those associated with him.

Our Democratic friends who are so deeply moved by the spectacle of a political Convention held in a United States Court-room in New-Orleans, have short memories. The circumstance is denounced by them as an act of unprecedented impropriety. An act of impropriety it certainly was, but it is not unprecedented. In 1858, during the Know-nothing excitement, which raged very fiercely in New-Orleans, a political Convention found shelter in the Custom-house, and was surrounded by United States troops; but the Convention in that case was a Democratic one, and the troops obeyed the orders of JAMES BUCHANAN. We do not ourselves approve of the resort by the Republican Convention to the public buildings; but if we did, we should have a well-defined Democratic precedent for it.

The gallant candidate of the Ohio Republicans for Governor, Gen. E. F. NOYES, is following sharply on the heels of Mr. EWING. At Columbus, on Wednesday, he opened the campaign in a brisk speech exposing EWING'S financial absurdities. He specially took up the alleged advantages reaped by the national banks, and cited cases in which private banks in Cincinnati, doing business side by side with national banks, paid no local or State tax, while their rivals paid five and sixty-seven one-hundredths per cent. Gen. NOYES contested EWING'S system of irredeemable paper currency by arguments quoted from JOHN T. HOFFMAN. In the course of his speech he took strong ground for general amnesty and revenue and civil service reform.

A curious and important point was lately decided in the United States Court for the Northern District of New-York. It seems that parties coming from Canada had refused to allow certain pieces of baggage to be inspected by the Customs officer, whereupon the pieces were seized, opened, and found to contain some dutiable articles, besides $7,000 in coin and bills. Suit was brought for the forfeiture of all the contents of the bags, under section 1 of the act of June 27, 1864, which provides, among other things, that if any person refuses to allow any package to be inspected, it shall be opened, and if found to contain dutiable goods, the whole contents shall be forfeited. In this case the attempt to smuggle into the United States one shawl and one silk dress cost the defendants over $7,000.

There could not well be a more depressing spectacle than the Italian procession as it filed past the City Hall yesterday. The silken flags clung to the staffs, the horses of the riders in gay costume were dripping wet, the drapery of the young ladies and little maidens who bore their part in the pageant was no protection against the pelting rain. Perhaps it is charitable to attribute to the feeling of sympathy and disappointment, which the uncomfortable condition of the procession inspired, the fact that one timid handkerchief, waving from a corner window, was all the salute vouchsafed it from the City Hall.

Working Men's Union—The Eight-Hour Law.

A special meeting of the members of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, at No. 10 Stanton-street, for the purpose of considering the parade and demonstration in connection with the movement for the Eight-hour law, now agitated by the Stone Cutters' Union. Mr. JESSUP occupied the chair. A motion made by Mr. GRIFFIN, that the Working Men's Union defray its proportionate share of the expenses drew forth a good deal of party spirit, but finally the proposition was adopted. A motion that the members of the Working Men's Union parade in the demonstration *en masse* was ordered to be laid on the table, and it was resolved that the delegates from that body to the Stone Cutters' Union, in considering this question, be instructed to act as they please. The meeting then adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Trade in Chicago—Chances of Native Americans in the City Government—A Model Reform—Tweeds and Halls of the West—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

The past has been rather a quiet week with us. The Summer is slowly slipping away, and the approach of Fall is regarded as giving promise of an increase of business. With us, as I suppose it is everywhere else, February and March and July and August are proverbially dull months. There is without doubt a great increase over last year's trade during the same period, and in many branches business has been good all the time; but still dealers have to sell at low profits to make sales at all. Three years ago there was a policeman stationed at the intersection of Clark and Lake streets to keep teams in order, so as to enable pedestrians to cross in safety. Now there are at least twenty thus employed at different points. This indicates the progress which has been made in this particular during that period.

THE BRIDWELL COMMISSIONERS.

The imbroglio between the Mayor and Common Council, growing out of the appointment of Bridwell Commissioners, has come to an end. A combination of the German and Irish members was formed, and their ultimatum was one American, a German and an Irishman on the Board—and scalawags at that. But the Mayor did not recognize any such divisions of our citizens. He, however, nominated a German, and he was voted down because there was no Irishman associated with him. Subsequently he nominated two Americans and an Irishman—Hon. THOMAS HOYNE, not of the scalawag species—and he was rejected because there was no German on the ticket. After enduring about two months, the Ring finally broke up, and a board was elected, consisting of two Americans and one German. So, in the language of Alderman SCHINTZ, this "attempt of the native Americans to get into power in this city" has partially succeeded.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The Common Council have done one very good thing in the passage of an ordinance against carrying concealed weapons. It provides for a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months and a confiscation of the weapons. It is high time such a law was rigidly enforced. Ruffians and all sorts of people got in the habit of carrying revolvers or knives, and on the occurrence of any little quarrel, out came the deadly weapon, and a homicide followed. The Leonard-Scanland murder was a case of this kind, and it is strongly suspected that hush money from parties compromised, weakened the hands of the law officers whose duty it was to prosecute. Now the display of concealed weapons brings along with it a justly deserved punishment. If this ordinance is enforced as it ought to be, it will lessen the bloody affrays and homicides in the city three-fourths. But we haven't as much faith in our Police as we wish we could have. Much too large a number on the force belong to the genus rough.

HUMBLE IMITATORS OF TWEED AND HALL.

In politics there is but little interest shown; but as the election draws nearer, we shall have some excitement in this city, as there are many fat offices to fill, and many to which numerous stealings are attached by right of precedent. We have a large class of patriotic and unselfish citizens who desire to serve in an Aldermanic capacity without money and without price. They depend simply upon their own rapacity and the opportunity to steal from the public for a compensation. They are TWEEDS and HALLS on a small scale; yet promising students in the school of rascality, and if continued in power a year or two longer, they would graduate with the highest honors. One entered the "lock-up" the other day for an assault upon an officer when drunk; but that is nothing for a Chicago Alderman.

GENERAL POLITICAL ASPECT.

Little is said about Congressman at large. There are so many candidates that it is difficult to make any calculations as to who will be the choice of the Convention. I was over in Iowa last week. The canvass is a very quiet one, and the indications are that the vote will be very light. Of course the Republican candidates will be elected by decided majorities, and the Democrats are perfectly aware that they are carrying on a hopeless campaign.

NAVIGATION.

The Illinois River is closed to navigation for the present by the improvement Commissioners, who are constructing a dam at Henry for the purposes of slack water navigation. It is expected that when this and other works are completed the navigation will be so far improved as to allow the passage of a larger class of boats at all seasons of the year. Some of its tributaries are also to be improved so as to be made navigable to a much greater extent than they are at present, especially the Kankakee.

THE CROPS.

The wheat, oat, rye, and barley harvest has been accomplished in fine condition. The yield of these grains is an average one, at least. Corn is coming in magnificently. We hear from the central part of the State that it never was better, and that the yield will be much larger than for several years past. Prices, however, will rule low. It cannot be otherwise in the face of so large a production with no unusual demand.

LAND SPECULATION.

Land speculation continues to be the great business of the city. All sorts of schemes are being devised by the operators to enhance the selling value of their property. The citizens are taxed millions to make parks for them which are beyond the reach of the population. Some idea may be formed of the appreciation of property within the past six years by a single fact. The city owns a tract of twenty-three acres, upon which is located the Reform School. It is about five miles from the centre of the city, and one mile beyond the southern boundaries. It is proposed to sell this, and the Council have fixed a valuation upon it of $500,000, or over $21,000 per acre. Six years ago land was selling in that vicinity at less than $1,000 per acre. It is surprising how unproductive property, remote from the centre of the city, can be kept up at even $10,000 an acre—especially as there are thousands of acres unoccupied and likely to remain so for years. It requires an immense amount of capital to carry the speculations, and it would probably surprise even the operators themselves to know the millions of dollars borrowed and for which mortgages are given. I heard one real estate man estimate the amount as high as fifty millions.

THE CALUMET.

The improvements at Calumet are being pushed forward quite rapidly. The piers have been extended out fifteen hundred feet, and the river has been dredged and partially docked. It is three hundred feet wide, with sixteen feet of water. The Michigan Southern Road has a track nearly completed to the new city, and other roads will follow the example. Sanguine people expect to live to see a city covering the intervening space. It is only twelve or fourteen miles distant.

The health of the city is good. Medical men report an undoubted improvement, growing out of the cleansing of the river.

The Sleepy Hollow Murderer.

Thus far Gov. HOFFMAN has not done anything in reference to the commutation of the sentence of J. V. W. BUCKHOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, to imprisonment for life.

In the course of an interview with the condemned man, yesterday, he expressed strong hopes that his counsel and friends would be enabled to obtain a commutation of sentence. He states that he has nothing to advance in regard to the tragedy, beyond what had already been published. He remarked, however, that "he had discovered an affinity within the prison walls who did much to render his existence more happy than it had been, and in case of being assigned to a cell elsewhere for the rest of his life, would be with him there to soothe him and continue to be a sort of ministering angel." BUCKHOUT appears to be in excellent health, talks freely and pleasantly, and while on his way to his cell from a stroll in the corridors, skipped along in a playful manner.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Brooklyn Yachtsmen at New-London, Conn.

The Madeleine and Fleur de Lis Winners in the Regatta—Preparing for the Halifax Races—The Crews in Training—Weight of the Men.

THE BROOKLYN YACHTS.

The Run to New-London—Bad Weather on the Way—The Regatta—The Madeleine the Winner.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—The Brooklyn Yacht Club arrived here last night, having been delayed on their sail up by very heavy weather. The fleet consists mainly of sloops, the only schooners being the *Madeleine* and *Fleur de Lis*. There was considerable excitement this morning in the neighborhood of the hotel, and crowds of yachting men were moving briskly about, making preparations for the race. No regatta has been held at New-London for some time past, and consequently the inhabitants turned out in tolerable force to witness this contest. The yachts began to form in line shortly after 10 o'clock—the two schooners first, with the first-class sloops in the second row, and the second-class and open boats making a third line. Of the five prizes to be sailed for, three were presented by Commodore JACOB VOORHIS, of the *Madeleine*, and the other two by the hotel people. The race was to be sailed according to the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, with time allowance. The course was to the North Hommock, keeping to the northward of all the buoys on Black Ledge, rounding around the Hommock from east to west, keeping to the eastward of both flag-boats, and thence to the light-ship, rounding it from south to north. From there keeping to the southward of all buoys except striped ones to a flag-boat off the New-London Light-house, and around it from west to east; thence to the North Hommock, as before, and over the same course to a flag-boat of the hotel, passing it to the westward. The Regatta Committee were Messrs. B. B. Lowry, Degrasse Livingston, J. Varnum Mott, Eugene Thorn, F. Gibeat, W. W. Parkins, E. T. Snelling, and Charles T. Frost. Soon after noon the yachts were all in line, and the preparatory gun boomed forth the signal to get ready. At 12:25, at the signal of another gun, the schooners and first-class sloops started off, and at 12:35 a third discharge gave signal for the second-class sloops and open boats. There was a tolerably fresh breeze from the southward at the time of starting, which gave the fleet a free run down to the North Hommock with the wind on the starboard quarter. The following yachts started in the race:

Schooners—*Madeleine*, Commodore JACOB VOORHIS, and *Fleur de Lis*, JOHN A. DICKENSON. First-class sloops—*Addie*, Capt. WILLIAM LANGLEY; *Mary*, Capt. JNO. T. BARNARD; *West Wind*, Capt. JNO. W. RICH, and *Kate*, Rear-Commodore ROBERT DILLON. Second-class sloops—*Qui Vive*, *Nettie B.*, *Sophia*, *Ada*, *Kaiser Wilhelm*, *Captain Bealing*, and *Saline*. Open boats—*Jennie*, J. W. WILLIAMS; *Nettie*, N. DABOLL; *Frolic*, CHARLES PALMER; *Twilight*, M. W. BACON; *Carrie*, G. W. MEEKER; *Khédive*, H. H. MOTT; *Water Lily*, L. A. BROWN; *Hady*, D. GUNN; *Ah-Sin*, Major HOWARD; *Annie*, L. E. FISH; *Recreation*, W. H. KNAPP, and *Maggie B.*, H. BISHOP. The yachts looked very pretty as they went off for the North Hommock with their sheets started. The *Madeline* led the fleet with the *Addie V.*, *Kate*, *Kaiser Wilhelm* and *Fleur de Lis* all close behind. The sail from the North Hommock to the light-ship was a dead beat to windward, and from there to home straight before the wind. The *Kaiser Wilhelm* did some pretty sailing when hauled close on the wind, and the *Kate* pushed the *Addie* pretty sharply, though there was not enough wind to bring out her speed. Running free the large spread of canvas of the *Addie* proved to be too much for her. The *Madeleine* made the first round in two hours and twelve minutes, with the *Addie* a few seconds behind her. The *Kate* came next in, with the *Qui Vive* and *Kaiser Wilhelm* close behind. The *Maggie B*, *Sophia* and *Mary* followed in the order named, and the *Recreation* was next, with the *Fleur de Lis* about a minute later. On the second turn the *Addie* was very close to the *Madeleine*, but could not pass her. As they neared the home stake-boat, the *Qui Vive* passed the *Kate*, the *Kaiser Wilhelm* having gained a few minutes on the *Maggie B.*, and the *Sophia* dropped a little astern and was followed pretty close by the *Fleur de Lis*. The yachts arrived in the following order:

	First turn.	Home.	Actual time.
Madeleine	2 37 34	4 32 44	4 7 44
Addie	2 37 50	4 35 05	4 10 06
Qui Vive	2 42 14	4 41 29	4 06 39
Kate	2 41 42	4 41 53	4 16 53
Kaiser Wilhelm	2 48 33	4 50 33	4 15 33
Maggie B.	2 53 35	4 53 15	4 18 15
Sophia	2 54 58	4 57 58	4 22 58
Fleur de Lis	2 58 22	5 05 43	4 30 43
Mary	2 55 35	5 10 35	4 45 35
Recreation	2 55 13	5 13 20	4 38 20
Jennie	3 00 01	5 15 30	4 40 30
Twilight	3 07 57	5 30 14	4 55 14

The other boats were not timed. The *Madeleine* wins a hotel prize, the *Fleur de Lis* a Commodore Voorhis prize. The *Kate* wins the hotel prize in her class. The *Qui Vive* wins in second class, and the *Jennie* the open boats.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

Training of the Crews—Weight of the Men—The Boats.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 25.—The practice of the Taylor-Winship crew elicits general admiration, and it is thought that the betting will be in their favor now that RENFORTH is gone. The difference between their rowing and that of the Pryor crew, of Halifax, is very marked. The latter are fishermen, from Herring Cove and Sambro. Their boat, the *Nova Scotia*, is forty feet by twenty inches. It was built here, of Spanish cedar, by NORRIS, and weighs 128 pounds. The Roche crew, also of Halifax, are the latest to train and to enter the list. HEFTER, their stroke, is only twenty years old. Their boat, the *Lillian*, was built here by ROCHE. They are the lightest crew in the race. Three of the Barton crew are fishermen, and TRACEY, their stroke, is a cooper. They are all of Tanjier, where gold was first discovered in Nova Scotia. They are the heaviest crew entered. Their boat was built by ELLIOT, of Greenpoint. The average weights of the men forming the seven crews entered for the scull race are: Roche, 145½ pounds; Taylor, 152 pounds; Coulter, 153¼ pounds; Renforth, 154½ pounds; Prior, 164½ pounds; Paris, 162¼ pounds; Barton, 170 pounds.

The New-Orleans Property of John Slidell—An Administrator Appointed.

The following petition has been filed before the Second District Court of New-Orleans, touching the property left in the Parish of Orleans by the late JOHN SLIDELL:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans:

The petition of PHILIP B. FOUKE, Public Administrator of the Parish of Orleans, respectfully shows—

That JOHN SLIDELL, formerly a citizen of the State of Louisiana, and lately residing in the Kingdom of Great Britain, died in said kingdom on the — day of August, 1871.

That said deceased has left no surviving widow or heirs, present or represented in this State. Your petitioner further shows that, in 1861, the deceased SLIDELL, then a Senator from the State of Louisiana, in the United States Senate, withdrew from said Senate and took an active part on behalf of the Confederate States Government, by joining the same and going abroad as its Minister and Chargé d'Affaires to the Government of the French. That on account of his said acts his property in the United States was confiscated by the authorities of the United States Government and sold to different parties, now in possession of the same.

Your petitioner shows that by operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, the property so sold under the laws known as the confiscation acts, reverted to the heirs of said deceased at his death, subject to his debts, and during his lifetime, since the date of said confiscation, the said deceased could not dispose of the same by will and testament, and if the said deceased have left any will, the same cannot affect the property confiscated and sold, as above recited. Your petitioner therefore declares that, as far as the confiscated property is concerned, the said JOHN SLIDELL has died intestate, and there being no surviving widow or heirs present or represented in the State, an immediate appointment of an administrator and the taking of an inventory are necessary and proper.

Your petitioner further shows that no will or testament has yet been exhibited or known, as being left by said SLIDELL. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he be appointed administrator of the succession of said SLIDELL, deceased, and as such put in possession of all property, rights, titles, moneys and effects belonging to said succession. That an inventory be ordered to be taken before THEODORE GUYOL, Notary Public, of all property, &c., appertaining to said succession. That appraisers be appointed to value the same; that commissions issue to the Recorders of the various parishes in which the property of said succession is situated, to take inventories of the same according to law, (they to appoint appraisers;) that an attorney be appointed to represent the absent heirs of the deceased, and for general relief.

Upon this petition Judge JOSEPH DUVIGNEAUD has ordered that P. B. FOUKE, Public Administrator for the Parish of Orleans, be appointed administrator of the succession of JOHN SLIDELL, and as such be put in possession of all the property left by deceased, and that JOSEPH DUVIGNEAUD, Jr., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed to represent the absent heirs of deceased. An inventory of all the property belonging to this succession in the Parish of Orleans, is to be taken by T. GUYOL, Notary Public, and L. E. CHARBOUNET and J. L. LEWIS being appointed appraisers.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

How Do Poor Democrats Like This?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fear the interest in corporation corruption is subsiding and justifies the trembling anxiety for matters to "blow over." I would like to have you put prominently before the public the following facts:

1. That "Slippery Dick" has nearly completed a most gorgeous mansion at corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue, costing not less than $300,000.

2. That worthy man, HARRY GENET, has nearly completed at corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, a mansion, with a steeple, which, with furniture, will cost not less than half a million dollars; upon the ground is a stable, 100 feet long, where fifty fast horses may be kept. The extravagance of this establishment can only find an equal among the lords of England.

3. Lastly, TOM FIELDS, whose portrait is well represented in last week's *Harper's*, by NAST, has just entered into possession of a new mansion at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Grand Boulevard, overlooking the Hudson, which with ground, stables and furniture, cost not less than $600,000. This gentleman three years ago had judgments against him to a large amount, but being a member of the Ring has suddenly sent him up in the world, and he is able to indulge in the most reckless extravagance.

Please publish the above facts just as they are stated; they are true; and you are at liberty to use my name if you please.

Yours, &c., J. L. MOTT, Harlem.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 22, 1871.

Gridley Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the inspectors of election, placed upon the ticket last year, I received the highest number of votes in my district and Ward of the Republican Party. Supposing that I was elected according to statute providing that the Mayor of the City of New-York shall annually appoint as inspector of election, the person who may receive the highest number of votes next received by two inspectors, after the advertisement in the New-York papers I called at the Bureau of Election to be qualified to fill the position. I was informed that if I did not receive a notice from O'HALL I could not be sworn in, or unless I received a notice from the Committee appointed by the Mayor and of the Republican Party. The notice was never received nor sent. I called some six days after at the Election Bureau to be sworn, and was informed that I was too late, but there would be a Republican appointed from our district at any rate. Why are inspectors placed upon a ticket, and why do honest citizens vote for them if they are not to fill the important positions which control most of our elections? Honest men are wanted, whom the people elect to do justice.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

REPUBLICAN NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

The True Story of the Guerriere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of the local papers teem with erroneous statements about the injury received by the United States steamer *Guerriere*, upon a shoal near Leghorn. I avail myself of the information contained in a letter under date of Aug. 6, 1871, to give you the following: "The *Guerriere* is now in dock at Spezzia, and with the exception of some injury to her keel and forefoot, she is not much damaged, and will be all right in three weeks."

In regard to the cause of this accident, it all came in consequence of erroneous charts. The ship struck at 2 P. M. in clear weather, when steaming under sail for the port of Leghorn, distant sixteen miles from that place. There is a light-house on the shoal, and the ship was a mile and a half outside of the light-house, and the chart showed thirteen fathoms of water when and where by good bearings taken before and after she had struck on the shoal. When the matter is investigated, it will be found as I now tell you, and Capt. T. H. STEVENS has navigated his ship prudently and intelligently. This affair is one of those we are all liable to, so long as we go to sea in command. Respectfully,

* * *

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

Throwing Stones at Trains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments in today's paper relative to the throwing of stones by malicious boys at the passenger-cars of the Hudson River Railroad, are entirely correct. Permit me, by way of corroboration, to give an instance. Some months ago I entered, with my brother, the smoking-car on one of the Yonkers special trains. Shortly after we were seated, and the train had started, I lowered the sash, as a protection against the sun. Suddenly the window was shivered into pieces by a large stone thrown by some one on the street, and, had I not fortunately lowered the sash, serious results might have ensued. The conductor was in the car, and remarked, "A very narrow escape, Sir." So I felt, and think that measures should be taken to prevent for the future this reprehensible habit. By publishing these few words, by way of warning to others, you will greatly oblige,

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

Where is the Leader?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I like the plan of "A Small Tax-payer." Please give us the name of a gentleman who will act as Treasurer, to whom we large and small tax-payers may send our money to aid in the prosecution of our rulers, to bring them to an account how they have squandered our money. I think you have done your share. Now let 10,000 of our tax-payers do theirs. Please give the notice when you are ready for our subscription a conspicuous place in your fearless TIMES.

A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

Apple-Stands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the nuisances which have become intolerable in the business part of the City are the numerous apple-stands, jobbed out at ten dollars per annum to the friends of Democracy, occupying as they do prominent points, greatly interfering with the traffic at this busy season of the year. Howard-street, for example, from Broadway to Crosby, has of late become one of our busiest cross streets. The street is narrow and the walk just sufficient for passing, and yet the north-east corner has been taken possession of by consent of the authorities by an apple-stand woman, and the united petition of the business houses of the street to this time has been of no avail.

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NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

The Ring, the Press and the Times.

American Correspondence of the London Times.

The exposures of the corruptions of the New-York City Corporation, made by the NEW-YORK TIMES, and already described in this correspondence, are creating a profound sensation in that City. The feeble attempt of the Tammany Ring to counteract the startling effect of these exposures by making other charges against the newspaper has had no influence, and has been abandoned. The corruptions are not denied, but are only feebly palliated by an endeavor to show that politicians of both parties enjoyed their fruits. The NEW-YORK TIMES proceeds steadily forward in its task, giving almost daily exposures of the City accounts, which in the aggregate show payments of over $9,000,000 for services in furnishing court-houses and armories which would have been dearly paid for with a hundredth part of that sum. The entire New-York City Government is demonstrated to be thoroughly rotten, and the Tammany Ring, from the highest to the lowest, little else than a den of thieves. English readers have looked with astonishment upon the rascalities demonstrated in the Erie Railway. The Erie Ring is a collateral branch of Tammany, and each shares the plunder of the other, the two joining, the better to protect mutual roguery. In New-York City there is an extended movement among the tax-payers for a public meeting to demand the production of the City accounts, and to combine to resist further payment of taxes until the accounts are produced and a legal proceeding begun to punish the officials who have been in the conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury. Individual announcements of a determination to resist further payments of taxes until the frauds cease are also frequent. The Press outside of New-York, with the usual avidity with which they take hold of anything reflecting upon the Metropolis, are also doing their best to spread the scandal. Mayor Hall, forced by public opinion, now announces that the accounts are being printed, preparatory to their public exhibition, and he promises them within a week. They are voluminous and designedly intricate. The Tammany Ring are believed to be thoroughly frightened and fear they may be seriously affected at the elections by these disclosures of their infamous administration. Corruptions to the extent of tens of millions of dollars run through all departments of the New-York City Government for many years past, and the most serious aspect of the case is found in a statement of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that "the Corporation has every daily paper in this City in its pay except the TIMES, and almost every weekly paper except *Harper's Weekly*." It is curious to find that the swindling of which all New-Yorkers are talking is not even alluded to in the majority of the New-York newspapers, notwithstanding their elaborate boasting about "enterprise."

HAWLEY AND BUTLER.

Gen. Hawley Replies More Fully to Gen. Butler's Attack Upon Him.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 25.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER made a speech in Springfield, Mass., Thursday evening, Aug. 24, in which he formally opened his campaign for the Governorship of Massachusetts. He began by violent and abusive attacks upon several newspapers and editors. On my return from the Valley Road excursion at 9½ P. M., I found waiting for me a dispatch from Mr. LAWSON, of the *Courant*, reporting at Springfield, reading as follows:

"BUTLER has just said: 'I had Gen. HAWLEY under my command in Virginia, and I dismissed him for cowardice and incompetency, and he never has been seen in the field since.'"

To this astounding and most audacious lie, I instantly responded as follows to Mr. ADAMS, of the Springfield *Republican*, from whom I had also received a telegram:

"If BUTLER said I was dismissed or removed from any command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say that the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from BUTLER concerning my conduct was a copy he sent me of his recommendation for my promotion."

This dispatch was brought into the hall just after BUTLER had concluded his speech, and while the audience was still present. Mr. TRASK, the President of the meeting, who imitates his master, refused to let the dispatch be read. It was BUTLER's hope to start his slanders twenty-four, or at least twelve hours ahead of contradictions. Fortunately I had friends in Springfield, in the *Republican* office and elsewhere, and my telegram, branding BUTLER as he deserves, was sent with the regular Associated Press dispatches.

It appears now that BUTLER's words were at first incorrectly reported. They were precisely as follows:

"I displaced him from command for inefficiency and incompetency, and he was never seen on the field afterward."

Though the reporters disagree, the majority think he said "displaced" instead of "dismissed," and in place of "cowardice and incompetency," used the words "inefficiency and incompetency." I let my original dispatch stand. The words "liar and blackguard" have a lawful place in the English language, and, though I am not an impartial judge, it strikes me that this is one of the times when they may be properly used.

My dispatch was handed to BUTLER to read after the meeting, and he received it as patiently as he has received many similar observations addressed to his moral nature.

The circumstances compel me to briefly rehearse the record of my service under Gen. BUTLER. As Colonel of the Seventh, commanding the Second Brigade, First (TERRY's) Division, Tenth Corps, I entered the Army of the James, at its organization in April, 1864. I missed only one of the fights of my troops, and that was the Chester Hill engagement of May 10. I was broken down and sick with fatigue and was excused from duty, not expecting a fight. It was the only battle I missed through illness during the whole war. We were in the battle of Drewry's Bluff and most of the many Bermuda Hundred fights. June 10 we were in the advance upon Petersburg under GILMORE with a fraction of the Army of the James. The movement did not succeed, and, with the other brigade commanders, I was called before BUTLER. After a long cross-examination he said I had obeyed orders (being under the personal command of Gen. GILMORE) and was blameless. Aug. 14 and 15 we were in the engagements at and near Deep Bottom, and Aug. 16 in the severe battle of Deep Run. Gens. BIRNEY, commanding the corps, and TERRY, the division, recommended me for promotion, and Gen. BUTLER added a separate letter of cordial recommendation, of which he sent me a copy. We soon after took our places in the trenches around Petersburg. I came North for thirty days with several hundred men of the Sixth and Seventh, who were discharged after three years' service. Returning to my brigade, then on the north side of the James, on the night of Oct. 12, as a General, I was in the battle of the next morning. A few days after, Gen. W. B. BIRNEY went home to the funeral of his brother DAVID, (our corps commander,) and Gen. BUTLER gave me the command of BIRNEY's division of colored troops—a higher command than my own—and I held it during the movement and battle of Oct. 27. BIRNEY came back next day, the movement was ended, and I returned to my old brigade. The Presidential election approached and BUTLER telegraphed for 3,000 picked troops to go to New-York to keep the peace. Gen. TERRY sent me in command of them. We had no fighting, but a very disagreeable fortnight's campaign. I know I did my duty. If Gen. BUTLER had any fault to find, he never mentioned it to me. When it came Gen. TERRY's turn to see who was most "efficient and competent" at Fort Fisher, Gen. BUTLER gave me Gen. TERRY's command on the James, a division of nearly 7,000 troops, several forts, and several miles of intrenchments, embracing the extreme right of the whole Grand Army. At least, I suppose he gave it to me; he must have known who held that very important command, embracing probably a quarter of his troops. The rebels made their gun-boat movement down the James, and threatened our position, but did not fight. I held the command several weeks. Gen. R. S. FOSTER, of Indiana, returned from his leave, and as he was my senior, I had to give way. My old brigade was with TERRY, near Fort Fisher, where it won glory under ABBOTT, and I asked my corps commander, Gen. GIBBON, to let me rejoin my old command, and I was ordered to do so in January, 1865. I suppose the order came from BUTLER. That was the last I had to do with him. He was soon after relieved from all command, for Butlerism, (which embraces many things,) and "has never been seen in the field since." I joined Gen. TERRY and he, commanding the reorganized Tenth Corps, made me chief of staff. I served as such a few weeks, and was in the advance on Wilmington, N. C., which place was captured Feb. 22, 1865, on which day I heard my last of hostile shots. Gen. SCHOFIELD put me in command of the District of Wilmington, embracing four counties, including Fort Fisher and the mouth of the river. It was one of the two grand depots for SHERMAN's army just then advancing. We had troops and supplies to forward, 9,000 starving and diseased Andersonville prisoners to care for, and the laws to administer in a region where civil society was utterly broken up. Gens. SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD were so kind as to commend my labors. In the latter part of June work grew dull, my old troops were being mustered out, and, on Gen. TERRY's invitation, I got transferred to Richmond, where I served as chief of staff in the Department of Virginia for four months, though the army was greatly and rapidly reduced. Then, with many others, I was relieved and ordered home, where I received my honorable discharge, Jan. 15, 1866. I got my Brevet Major-Generalship for "gallant and meritorious services during the war," and though there were a great many of them they were not disagreeable. At any rate I went home with a compliment and Gen. BUTLER did not. I was "seen in the field" and in battle long after he was.

When he says that he "displaced" me for "inefficiency and incompetency" he knows the truth is not in him. But if he had done so, he would only have served me as he served dozens of my superiors in military knowledge and training, at whose feet he might well have sat, if he had been capable of learning the military art.

When I have criticised him before it has been simply for his financial and other political abominations. He has chosen to attack my record as a soldier, and I strike back without reservation. He is—as aforesaid—see telegram above quoted.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

Massachusetts Politics

Mr. A. M. POWELL, editor of the *National Standard*, writes from Boston with reference to the question of the Governorship in Massachusetts, as follows:

"Much will depend upon the course of Gen. BUTLER, who is to give the first of a series of political addresses on Thursday next at Springfield. If it becomes fully apparent a little later that BUTLER will, in any event, be a candidate, it is quite probable that he may be accepted by the Worcester Convention, though by no means certain. From the best sources of opinion to which we have access, we think it may be regarded as quite certain that if BUTLER is not nominated by the regular Republican Convention at Worcester, and is likely, nevertheless, still to be in the field as a candidate, that neither RICE, LORING, WASHBURNE, nor JEWELL will receive the coveted distinction of a nomination. Republicans are not at all disposed to have ADAMS, or any Democrat, made Governor; and a last consideration, held in abeyance for the present, is the renomination of CLAFLIN. He is the only one with whom it would be at all prudent politically to risk a fight with BUTLER. Nor has he at any time publicly declined to be a candidate. We are assured on good authority that he will not decline a renomination, if at Worcester it should be again tendered to him. The impression which has gone abroad that he would not again accept the Gubernatorial office has been created mainly by ambitious political associates, rather than authorized by any expression of his own. He was told some time ago, and somewhat rudely, we understand, by a leading representative of the 'Bird Club,' (a Boston institution where political matters are sometimes 'talked over'!) that he 'must now get out of the way.' He is understood to have responded that he did not expect to again offer himself as a candidate, but has at no time given assurance that he would positively decline a renomination. What BUTLER will do if CLAFLIN should be again nominated at Worcester, no one, we presume, can safely undertake definitely to say, if indeed he has yet contemplated that contingency himself. We are assured, however, very positively by a leading journalist, who, if any one, may be supposed to know, that he fully intends to be a candidate at all hazards, if not of the Worcester Convention, then independently; and to be elected the next Governor of Massachusetts."

CONNOLLY'S ACCOUNTS.

An Inspection of Them at Last Afforded—The Items Published in the Times Fully Proved—Half a Million of Dollars Paid to Ring Contractors Since Our Latest Dates.

On inquiry of the Clerk of the Common Council, yesterday morning, our reporter was informed that the City accounts sent by the Mayor to that Board, and referred to in his message as being open to public inspection, had been returned to the New-York Printing Company, immediately after the adjournment of the Board on Wednesday last; that the envelope containing them had not been opened, and that consequently, he was unable to say in what form the accounts were made out. On visiting the Board of Supervisors, the counter documents transmitted to that Board by the Mayor were produced, and our reporter was allowed to inspect them. They are in manuscript, comprising some 1,000 pages of large folio size. One batch of them purports to be a valuation of the real estate belonging to the City, made by COURTLAND PALMER, A. J. BLEECKER and A. H. MULLER, a synopsis of which has already been published. The others are indorsed "Account of claims audited and paid by the Controller in 1869, 1870, and during the first quarter of 1871."

They give the date of the drawing of the warrants, the registered number of each warrant, name of the person in whose favor it is drawn, and a brief statement of what it is drawn for, as "Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms," "Carpets Furnished County Offices," "Salary," &c., but no further details.

A careful comparison was made by our reporter between the statement of accounts published in the TIMES on Saturday, July 29, and the accounts furnished by Mayor HALL and the Controller, and the result was that, save in a few unimportant items, the correctness of the accounts published in the TIMES were fully confirmed. Further, however, a number of warrants were found to have been paid to INGERSOLL & Co. and A. J. GARVEY subsequent to the dates up to which the TIMES' accounts ran.

Thus, on June 25, a warrant was made out to INGERSOLL & Co., for furniture, for $30,000, and on Feb. 4, 1870, A. J. GARVEY received $69,242 for repairs to the Register's Office. On Aug. 31, 1870, INGERSOLL received two warrants, one for $45,000 and one for $8,983 69. On Aug. 31, 1870, GEO. S. MILLER, for labor and materials furnished to various county offices, was paid $25,872 76; on Sept. 27, $30,000; on Dec. 20, $47,650 28; and on the same date, a further sum of $38,168 15. On Aug. 31, Mr. GARVEY appears to have received a warrant for $30,758 46, and on Dec. 20. one for $55,664 53. On the same date KEYSER & Co., for plumbing, were paid $59,376 40, and A. J. SMITH, for carpets, $47,650 28. All these amounts, it must be understood, are in addition to those published in the TIMES of July 29. The aggregate, it will be seen, is nearly half a million of dollars.

The accounts for the first quarter of the present year were only cursorily inspected. The warrants detailed there, however, appeared to be chiefly for salaries.

The New-York Times and its Exposures of Tammany.

From the Schenectady Daily Union.

The TIMES has rendered signal service to the public at large in its recent exposure of the New-York frauds. The Press generally have acknowledged in terms of praise the ability, courage and perseverance with which it has done the work and concentrated public attention upon the corruption of the affairs of the New-York City Government under the control of the Tammany Ring of politicians. The *National Standard* pays it a handsome compliment and says: "Its unanswerable charges and revelations are indeed astounding, as indicating the extent to which this official dishonesty has hitherto been prosecuted with impunity. But the exposures of the TIMES have a significance of a much graver import than as pertaining to our local city Government, or the State Legislature at Albany. It is the ambition of Tammany and its supporters to enlarge their sphere of operations, and to take control of the National Government. Should there be any serious division in the ranks of the Republicans, a Tammany triumph in the next Presidential campaign is by no means an improbable event. The TIMES does not always or generally come up to our standard of radicalism, but in its pending contest with Tammany it is doing not merely the Republican Party but the whole country signal service. It leaves the *Tribune* quite in the rear—that journal having too recently received a large and profitable installment of Tammany advertising to be able to second the TIMES very heartily in its arduous and praiseworthy contest."

Thievish Rodents—Strange "Robbery" of Money by Rats.

A few days ago, says the Liverpool *Courier*, Mr. ASTLEY, hairdresser, of Cateaton-street, Manchester, placed a sum of money, amounting to £27, between the beam and the rafters of his cellar for safety. The money consisted of four £5 notes, five sovereigns and four half sovereigns, and Mr. ASTLEY's reason for depositing it in what he considered a perfectly safe place was that he expected a gentleman to call upon him on the following day for the payment of a bill. The gentleman did not call, however, until two days had elapsed, and when he did call Mr. ASTLEY proceeded to the cellar to fetch the money. He was very much surprised on discovering that the money was gone. After ruminating for some time in the cellar, Mr. ASTLEY came up stairs, his countenance being so altered that his nearest relation would scarcely have recognized him, and taking his friend outside, informed him of his serious loss. He afterward went to the detective-office and reported the robbery to Inspector HENDERSON, who visited Mr. ASTLEY's premises and questioned his employes, upon whom suspicion fell. Before leaving the cellar Inspector HENDERSON inquired whether there were any rats about the place, and on being told that they were very numerous, he expressed his belief that the rats had perpetrated the robbery—a belief which was subsequently found to be well founded—for, on a strict search being made, forty-three fragments of the notes were found scattered about the rafters of the cellar, and one half-sovereign was found upon the beam about half a yard from the spot where Mr. ASTLEY had placed the money. Further search was made for the remainder of the gold, but no more of it was to be found. Inspector HENDERSON, though well acquainted with the whereabouts of the thieves, confesses his inability to bring them to the bar of justice.

How Subjects are Sometimes Procured for Medical Colleges.

The popular idea that the ghouls of the medical profession never hunt for their "subjects" save in Winter, when decomposition is not so rapid as in Summer, is combated by the Louisville *Commercial*, which tells the following horrifying tale: "The stock of subjects is largely made up in Summer, and secured for the Winter by the simple process of packing in salt. In several of our medical institutions are large zinc or galvanized iron vats, made impervious to the assaults of chemicals of any description. The subjects are brought in from nearly all the burying grounds about the city, with the exception of Cave Hill, at a nominal cost; they don't rate high in Summer, and the resurrectionist regards the business as dull. We believe that some arsenic preparation is injected into the carotid arteries, after which the bodies are covered with salt, and piled in layers in the great vat. One medical institution in this city has a stock of about thirty well-preserved salted subjects, which will be taken out and cut up in the Fall and Winter for the benefit of the incipient sawbones, who attend the college. The medical colleges in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Ann Harbor, Louisville, and other cities, exchange subjects with each other when one or the other is short of material. They are generally shipped in barrels, salted and prepared. By this exchange identification becomes impossible, if such a thing were attempted. These subjects are shipped or exhumed at hours when suspicion would be less liable to be aroused, and sunset is oftener used than any other hour. We suppose it is necessary to make use of the human body after death for the benefit of science, but there is something repulsive in this saving process."

A Policeman Arrested for Larceny.

MICHAEL HARE, a patrolman of the Fifth Precinct, was arraigned, last night, before Superintendent KELSO, at Police Head-quarters, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from DAVID R. BOLSTER, also a patrolman in the same precinct. Both men were out with the Italian procession, and having got wet, on returning to the Station-house hung their clothes in the drying-room. When BOLSTER went for his garments he found that his watch had been stolen from one of his pockets. As no stranger had been in the room, every patrolman in the house was immediately searched, by order of the officer in command, without finding the property. The closets in the sleeping-rooms were searched, and under that of HARE the watch was found, wrapped up in a piece of newspaper, the other portions of which were found within his closet. HARE was arrested at once, and resisted so violently that it required four men to take him to head quarters. Superintendent KELSO took his shield from him and ordered him to be locked up.

Arrests for Cruelty to Animals.

L. R. ALLBEE, of No. 251 West Tenth-street, was arrested, early yesterday morning, for driving a horse before Ice-cart No. 16, of the Rockland Lake Company, with raw sores under collar. ALLBEE had been warned twice previously, but without effect. Judge SHANDLEY committed him.

PATRICK MCDERMOTT was also committed for driving a horse with shoulders raw before Corporation Dirt-cart No. 57.

Judge LEDWITH, yesterday, committed the driver and conductor of the Greene line car, who were arrested by HENRY BERGH, the previous evening, at the corner of Twentieth-street, for driving a lame team and overloading the car with passengers.

Civil Rights is the title of a pamphlet just issued by Messrs. BAKER & GODWIN, Printing-House-square, New-York. It comprises a succinct and complete history of the circumstances attending the Orange procession of July 12, 1871. It likewise contains a full summary of the figures representing the payments made on account of the City Armories and the new Court-house, which have already appeared in these columns. The pamphlet is adorned by photo-lithographic illustrations of a facsimile of a Hibernian muster-roll, of sketches of the leading incidents of the riot taken from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and of one of NAST's inimitable cartoons.

Messrs. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co., of New-York and Chicago, have just issued their *Descriptive Catalogue of the American Educational Series of School and Collegiate Text-Books*, corrected to Sept. 1, 1871. A glance at the table of contents is sufficient to show the truly eclectic and comprehensive character of the series. The reputation of these publications has been for many years fully acknowledged, and the very complete form under which they are presented, after recent additions, must still further enhance their very high value.

PILES—ITCHING PILES.—Rossman's cure never fails. ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

CAUTION.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 27th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle

Besides the general features of our week-day issue, the Sunday edition contains a variety of original papers of a general and social character which are both interesting and valuable.

Among these will be found in to-morrow's paper, an amusing sketch entitled THE MARRIAGE QUESTION SOLVED. This paper will comprise a passing reference to an ancient method of winning a bride, a glimpse into the matrimonial bureau of a French notary of thirty years ago and ample details of an English method at present in successful operation of effecting matrimonial unions.

Under the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found two capital stories and a variety of interesting and amusing extracts from the newest books and periodicals.

THE DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

The column headed MILITARY GOSSIP will contain a full summary of matters interesting to members of our National Guard Regiments.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

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DIED.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 25th inst., Mrs. FRANCES PERRY, wife of Dr. J. E. Clark, in the 43d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 340 Clinton-st., on Sunday at 4 P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Friday afternoon, Aug. 25, WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMB.—At Rumsum, N. J., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, SARAH LAMB, in the 82d year of her age.

LOVEJOY.—At Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, EZEKIEL LOVEJOY, M. D., in the 69th year of his age.

A Christian gentleman, of high reputation for skill in medicine, he was indeed to very many friends "the beloved physician." His life was one of devoted zeal in his profession. His death was a triumph of Christian faith. Through all his lingering and distressing sickness his calm confidence and assured trust in a living Saviour was unfaltering to the end.

NEWBURY.—On Friday morning, Aug. 25, at No. 323 5th-av., Mrs. SUSAN A. NEWBURY, in the 45th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAWSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 24, after a short and severe illness, HANNAH, wife of Matthew Rawson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 Rodney-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL W. ROBERTS, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family—those of his brother Andrew L., also the members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 229 10th-av., on Sunday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, LAURA E., wife of William H. Seaman, and daughter of Wright and the late Hannah H. Carpenter, in the 27th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Amawalk for interment on Saturday morning.

TAY.—Died at Mankato, Minn., on the 22d inst., Col. CHARLES H. TAY, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 28th, at 4 P. M., from the residence of W. S. Hodenberg, No. 30 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 2; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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From the New-York Times, June 17, 1871.

Advance sheets of "Swinton's Condensed United States" have for some time been in the hands of leading educational men of this City, and we but express their unanimous opinion when we say that this manual marks an era in school histories. It contains many technical points of novelty and superiority which teachers will readily appreciate. It is clear in its style, sensible in its tone, and impartial and catholic in its spirit. The palpable merits of the book will be its own sufficient recommendation.

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From Prof. Albert C. Hale, Professor Natural Science, New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

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SING SING PRISON.

Nine of the Escaped Convicts Arrested—Condition of Wiley—Some More Developments Relative to Prison Management—Interesting Facts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SING SING, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

If the recent escape of convicts will produce an investigation at Sing Sing Prison, then the stampede is not to be regretted. The flight of those twelve criminals may be the means of holding back twelve hundred. And now that public attention has been drawn to the prison, a brief presentation of our prison system and its glaring defects may prove of interest.

The prison system of New-York State is directly opposed to the best interests of humanity. It assails rather than guards society. Under its sanction our penal institutions have become schools for the propagation of villainies. When a convict enters Sing Sing Prison for the first time, and for a comparatively trivial offense, no moral safeguard is thrown around him. He may be unpracticed in crime, may feel like reforming. But what encouragement has he to commence a better life? Murderers, professional thieves, natural scoundrels, and men who are new to crime, are thrown together indiscriminately. There is no attempt at classification, and the convict who is surrounded by these criminals from instinct must possess a stronger will than most men if he repels contamination. It is a positive fact that convicts leave our prisons year after year more proficient in unlawful avocations and more regardless of moral restraints than when they entered. Classification of criminals ought to be one feature of our prison system. If the separation of professional criminals from non-professionals does not make prisoners better men, it will at least prevent them from becoming worse.

And again, a system is needed which will give a better administration to our prisons. Capable officers should be placed in charge. That such men are not had now is evident to all familiar with the present mode of appointment. Suppose that a worthless, broken-down politician wishes a position as guard or keeper at Sing Sing Prison. He procures a number of complimentary letters from various politicians, (a very easy matter,) and sends them with an application to an Inspector of State Prisons. This official, fearing to offend the applicant and his friends, presents the man's name to the Board of Inspectors as one of the candidates for position. Neither of the Inspectors know the applicant, or have ever seen him, yet his appointment is made out and forwarded. Is it any wonder that officers are often found to be incompetent? An Examining Board would remedy this evil. Briefly, then, the two great faults of the prison system is the want of a classifying clause, and a section providing for the thorough examination of officers.

The real estate owners of this place are again commencing to agitate the question of removing the prison. The first argument given for the removal is that the prison depreciates the value of their property. The second argument is that the prison is too near New-York, and too easy of access. No one can deny the truth of this assertion. A railroad running through the prison on the east, and steam-boats almost grazing the docks on the west, renders the prison particularly unsafe. Once outside the prison lines, escape to a shrewd convict is easy. And it is this fact which continually annoys the citizens here. An outbreak may occur at any moment, and fire and pillage may follow. The members of the next Legislature from this district will be instructed to use their utmost endeavors to secure the removal of the prison by legislative enactment. Sing Sing with its beautiful location, wealthy citizens, numerous academies, and industrious residents, is no longer a fit place for the residence of our State criminals. It is said that Gov. HOFFMAN, who was born here, strongly favors the project to remove the prison. Last Winter Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill in the Assembly which would have accomplished this result had not the hungry Democracy believed there was a chance to make a strike. They couldn't be persuaded that there was no money in the matter, so the bill was killed in committee.

Up to the present time nine convicts have been captured, two of whom were shot. "Baltimore Denny," who lies in the prison hospital, is said to be out of danger, but it is thought that the convict BERNARD WILEY, who is in Hackensack jail, will die from his wounds. Nearly all of the captured convicts undergo their punishment with an air of stolid unconcern. It is probable that they will lie in the dark cells for several weeks, at all events long enough to prevent another attempt at escape for some time to come. The guards who were suspended for not firing upon the convicts make indignant protestations of contempt for the convict THOMPSON, who says that they were paid by his brother fugitives. As far as the presence of JACK WEILER upon the dock is concerned, no keeper could have had a hand in that matter. JACK was a hospital clerk, and the keepers had no jurisdiction over him. It is a common sight to see convicts fishing off the prison docks.

Some of the leading prison officials profess to be ignorant of the fact that rum is introduced within the prison walls. Perhaps the following incident may quicken their memories: CHARLES PIPER, convict barber, was not long since found staggering into a shop where several convicts were employed. He was taken in charge by a keeper and searched. Upon his person a claret bottle full of rum was found. Mr. PIPER was taken before the principal keeper, whereupon an interesting dialogue ensued. He confessed that he got the rum from one of the keepers. No officer was punished for this breach of discipline. When the convicts cannot get whisky in the prison, they get it elsewhere. Officers have been seen drinking repeatedly with convicts, at saloons in Sparta, a little village near the prison.

It is also privately denied that unusual favors are granted to convicts. Will the prison officials please explain why "AL ELLIS or WILSON," is allowed to sleep outside of a cell, and to roam around the prison with but slight restraints? ELLIS is a panel thief, one of the worst kind, yet one would not think so on meeting him in the Clerk's office. He is a fine looking fellow with a beautiful black moustache and curly locks. Perhaps the officials while "rising to explain," will also tell how it is that he is permitted to exhibit rolls of greenbacks, and to hold intercourse with convicts who are desirous of securing certain favors. As the officials appear to be in such profound ignorance of what is daily occurring beneath their very eyes, I venture on a few additional suggestions. Go into the shoe-shop and see if certain officials pay the State for boots furnished for their private use. Ask how much the officers charge for carrying out letters. [The fee is said to be twenty-five cents per letter.] Inquire quietly of the convicts as to the value of various articles which they are in the habit of manufacturing for keepers and guards. But don't say anything about the private horses which are fed and kept at the prison at the State's expense. When these inquiries are made, fresh fields for investigation will be pointed out.

A singular case at the prison has come under my observation. Readers of the TIMES will recollect that a Dr. WOLFF was some months ago tried in New-York on the charge of being an abortionist. He was sentenced to Sing Sing, persisting in his assertions of innocence. The annexed effusion is the Doctor's production. The main facts which he states in regard to a visit paid the prison by two females are corroborated by the officers cognizant of the affair. The statement is quite interesting as a specimen of convict literature:

THE NOTORIOUS ABORTIONIST WOLFF.—It is now six months since a poor fellow, physician by trade, WOLFF by name, was sent to State Prison, under the impression, and because the public papers, District-Attorney, Judge and jury labored under that impression, that he was the notorious abortionist WOLFF, from Seventh-street, the wealthy man and owner of real estate. Certainly his name was WOLFF; certainly he lived in Seventh-street when arrested; but there he had lived only a few, I believe three or four months, while his namesake, the notorious WOLFF, had been arrested in Seventh-street, twice in abortion cases, long time before our hero came to this country, and for the third time in the year 1869. Certainly the "poor Wolff," as BEDFORD one day called him, perhaps without knowing how true and exact this expression was, was tried in an abortion case where there was great doubt if it had been produced, but he was convicted under the impression of being the "notorious WOLFF." Now it is interesting to know that on Monday last (the 10th of July) our WOLFF was called to the Warden's office in Sing Sing, where three ladies were expecting him, perhaps for some advice. WOLFF came in and looked around with his searching eyes for the friends of which he did not know to possess any in this country, as he has not been here many years. In vain was his search, he could recognize none, and when the guard at last pointed to the ladies, these were even so consternated: "It is not this man, but Dr. WOLFF who got the seven years, we want." "Well, my ladies, that is I!" "No, it cannot be you. Is your name — — — WOLFF?" "No, ma'am; he flourishes in New-York, — — street." A common laugh of people present, and the angelic Mr. SCHEY'S order to the "poor WOLFF" to leave, finished this funny catastrophe.

The escape of twelve convicts has already cost the State a large sum. Two guards are suspended, and an attempt made to quiet the attacks on prison management. Will the matter end here or will the Governor order an investigation? As for the Press, it seems that it is to be disposed of by a prominent prison official, who states that he has friends that possess a controlling influence in New-York. As he is a follower of Tammany, it is more than likely that by his "friends" he refers to TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. An impression prevails up this way that the virtuous gentlemen named have as much as they can do, and a little more, to save their own bacon from the TIMES' fire. M.

MRS. WHARTON.

Some Accounts of Her Early "Eccentricities"—A Singular Letter from one of Her Lady Friends.

The Baltimore *American* of Thursday publishes the following letter, purporting to have been written by an early lady friend of Mrs. WHARTON, now imprisoned on the charge of poisoning:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 1871.

Much interest having been manifested throughout the entire country on the possible guilt of Mrs. WHARTON, I have thought some account gathered from persons who knew her intimately, as ELLEN NUGENT, might gratify public curiosity, and throw at the same time some light upon the causes leading to the crimes with which she stands charged with having perpetrated.

Mrs. WHARTON was the daughter of a French gentleman of superior education and reputed wealth, who was, with his family, long a resident of Norristown, Penn. Mr. NUGENT was greatly esteemed for his elegant manners, and for his graceful and profuse hospitality. He had been married and had lost his first wife before coming to Norristown, and nothing whatever was known of the mother of his elder children, although rumor asserted that she had been a quadroon. This report took rise from the fact of the extreme darkness and mulatto tint visible in the complexions of the children by the first wife. Although they had no other foundation for their belief, the people of Norristown at first refused to associate with this family, and for several years they were virtually tabooed by what was called the best society of the place. Few caste prejudices, however, can withstand great wealth, when such wealth is judiciously expended in propitiating or overcoming them, and after a time the "best society" of Norristown became aware that visitors to the NUGENTS were entertained with great profusion and elegance. This discovery opened their eyes to the fact that the NUGENTS were not so very dark after all, and that perhaps the mulatto tint observable in them was due rather to French than to African blood. And so society, in its usual graceful and generous manner, took them up and made pets of all of them and a belle of ELLEN.

The father, being tender and indulgent to all his children, was especially so toward ELLEN, and supplied her munificently with the means of keeping up a grand appearance in the aristocratic and exclusive circles which she so gracefully adorned. So lavish was she in attire and expenditure that the report soon spread abroad that she would be heiress to immense wealth, that her father was a second Girard, &c., &c.

This report drew about her a crowd of eager admirers, and she was soon surrounded by a bevy of suitors, all ready to go to the death for a smile of encouragement from her lips.

Yet, even while the idol of her father and the centre of attraction to a score of honorable men, ELLEN NUGENT was in the habit of perpetrating frauds and indulging in practices which would, had she been a poor girl, have consigned her to a prison cell. Being the child of wealth, and a petted darling of society, however, neither exposure nor loss of position followed her delinquencies. Her failings were, by common consent, hushed up, or, at worst, furnished a little gossip among those who had become cognizant of them. Indeed, some of her escapades were so reckless and undisguised that it seems scarcely possible to believe the brain which conceived and executed them to have been in a sane condition—mental aberration, one would think, could alone have prompted them.

She was in the habit of spending the greater part of her time with friends in this city. Most of those whose guest she was knew her "peculiarities," but were willing, for the sake of her charming company, to overlook them. On one occasion, while sojourning with a prominent family of this city, she asked her hostess to accompany her upon a shopping expedition, exhibiting at the same time a huge roll of notes which her father had given her for the purchase of her Winter outfit. The lady accompanied her to LEVY'S, and assisted in the selection of silks, velvets and other expensive material, but was somewhat surprised when a few months later the bill for the goods purchased by ELLEN was sent in to her husband, as having been contracted by herself. Of course, Mr. NUGENT was informed of the matter, and at once liquidated the bill. While upon a visit to the same friends shortly after she called upon a gentleman, who was acquainted with her host, and represented to him that her entertainers were greatly straitened in circumstances, and had sent her to ask him for a loan of a few hundred dollars. The gentleman applied to, rather doubting the representations of Miss ELLEN, put her off with some excuse until he could inquire if the money was indeed needed by his friend. Of course the whole matter was discovered to be a pure fabrication, but upon being asked for an explanation ELLEN exhibited no discomfiture whatever, but laughed the whole affair off as "a joke."

For a long time articles were being missed at the houses she visited before suspicion alighted upon Miss NUGENT, but after a time circumstances indicated that she had appropriated the missing property, and during a temporary absence her trunks were opened, and a perfect museum of stolen property was discovered therein, articles for the most part which could never be of the slightest use to her. Upon going to her trunks after the stolen goods had been removed and restored to their respective owners she manifested neither the smallest confusion nor mortification, but without voluntary remark or explanation proceeded to set in order her belongings. She stayed the length of time she had laid out with these friends, and the circumstance seemed neither to impair her pleasure nor cheerfulness in the slightest degree.

We have been told that she would spend hundreds of dollars for costly laces, which laces she would bestow on the servants of the houses she visited as liberally as though they had been cheap cotton fabrics, thus wasting large sums in making presents to people of inferior station articles of which they knew neither the value nor the use.

She was very fond of playing practical jokes, and utterly careless as to the damage she inflicted upon property or feelings in having her fun.

The most innocent of these jokes of which we have heard was the pinning up, on a bitter cold Winter night, the overcoat of a visitor so that he could not possibly wear it home, and was obliged to brave the inclemency of the weather without it, she having used a whole paper of pins upon it. On another occasion she prevailed upon one of her admirers to kneel at her feet under some pretense, and then sprinkled over a new and expensive coat a bottle of assafœtida.

Her reckless behavior gave great pain to her family, and when at home she became the object of unceasing care and vigilance. Becoming disgusted by this surveillance, she resolved to leave home for good and all, and determined to marry. She had three suitors whom she favored about equally, and to these three she wrote on the same day, telling each if they would meet her at a certain hotel which she named, she would marry them there and then. The announcement was so sudden, that each gentleman doubted his good fortune, and in turn called upon the lady's bosom friend to know if she thought ELLEN serious, or if this was only a practical joke. After the lady had seen the notes addressed to all of them by Miss NUGENT, she made each aware of the fact that they were deceived. One gentleman went off in dudgeon, while the others had resolved to wait upon Miss NUGENT together and demand an explanation of her conduct. Accordingly they—Mr. WHARTON and another—proceeded to the hotel indicated in her note. Although apparently surprised to see them in company, she put a bold face upon the matter and tried to pass it off as a joke. This would not answer, and a stormy scene was the consequence. Overcome by wounded affection and mortification, Mr. WHARTON fell fainting upon the floor, when she calmly stepped over his senseless body and left the room. After helping to resuscitate Mr. WHARTON, his rival left him to recover his composure. This he did, and sent for the lady of his love. Mr. WHARTON was so urgent in his entreaties that she would become his wife that she agreed to marry him as soon as the clergyman and bridesmaids were ready, and they were married that very day. The match, notwithstanding the circumstance that preceded it, turned out, it is said, most happily, and during the lifetime of her devoted husband no stigma rested upon the fair fame of Mrs. WHARTON. It may be that his death, and the sorrow occasioned by that painful event, developed the insanity latent in her nature. It may be proper here to state that her father, more than once during her girlhood, applied to physicians for authority to have her confined in an insane asylum, her pranks and vagaries having destroyed his happiness and impaired his fortune. Although medical men believed her brain to be somewhat affected, they could not pronounce her mad, her conversation being intelligent, her wit keen, and her deportment in society unexceptionable. All her friends, however, regarded her as thoroughly irresponsible, and glossed over her peccadillos because of this belief.

Mrs. WHARTON may be a criminal, but if she be she is doubtless an insane one. No other theory will account for her peculiar actions; and the fact that the friends of her youth condemned her offences because of her supposed insanity should go far toward inducing a jury to examine carefully but conscientiously all testimony that may be offered in proof of mental disease as opposed to voluntary crime. If it could be proved that she inherited from her mother African blood, this should tell greatly in favor of the insanity plea, as it is a well-known fact that the issue of the quadroon and white are more liable than others to become insane. This at least has been so frequently asserted that observation has compelled a recognition of its truth. M.

Curious Law Point—A Rebel Soldier Claimed to be Exempt from Prosecution.

EDWARD T. MAJOR, by his attorney, Col. MUSSER, has commenced suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, against the Mechanics' Bank of that city. The petition states that he is the owner of eighty shares of the stock of the bank, on the branch at Warsaw, issued to WM. D. BARKLEY and JAMES E. BARKLEY, the shares being at the time of issue, (in 1860 and 1861,) of the value of $100 each; that plaintiff purchased at St. Louis, on the 16th November, 1867, of Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, Sheriff at that time, under an execution against BARKLEY; that the execution and sale by the Sheriff were illegal, for the reason that the BARKLEYS were, in 1861, in the military service of the State of Missouri under Gov. JACKSON, in the State Guard, then in actual service in the field, until that force were expelled from the State by the United States forces; that under a law of the State the BARKLEYS could not be sued while in the military service of the State in the field; that the bank had no legal right to purchase said shares at public sale. He therefore asks that the bank be required to show to whom the said shares have been transferred, and to render an account of the dividends and earnings received, and be required to admit plaintiff to the privileges of a stockholder, and that the title to said shares shall be decreed to plaintiff.

LOOKING TOWARD COREA.

Late Russian Aggressions Upon Japan and China.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 16.

The Yokohama *Gazette* of July 12 says the Russians have taken complete possession of Saghalien, and evidently intend to keep it. As early as 1857 they had occupied the northern end of the island, and in 1867 a treaty was signed at St. Petersburg, between the Tycoon and the Czar, dividing the island and recognizing the rights of the two parties to their respective portions. The seizure of the southern end was, according to the *Gazette*, made without difficulty, and will probably be quietly submitted to by Japan, because there would be no prospect of success in a war. The Empire of the Mikado is very vulnerable, and its army and navy are not yet in a condition to cope with those of any first-class European Power; while the Slavonic Empire offers few weak points to invasion, and none on the Pacific side, where much damage can be done.

The island thus annexed lies between latitudes 46° and 54°, nearly parallel with the shore of the main land, and about 100 miles distant. The length from north to south is 600 miles, the average width 80, and the area 47,000 square miles. The soil is moderately fertile, but the population is scanty. They generally live by fishing. To the Russians it is especially valuable, as it commands the coast of Manchooria and the entrance of the Amoor River. There was a military necessity that they should seize it, or at least they could excuse the seizure on that ground. The *Gazette* reports that, not content with taking this large and valuable territory, they have attempted to plant several colonies in Yesso, which has an area of 25,000 square miles, and the northern part of which is occupied by semi-independent tribes. These attempts have failed for unexplained reasons—probably on account of the hostility of the inhabitants. This island is the second of the Japanese group in size, and has the important port of Hakodadi. It is separated from Saghalien by a narrow strait.

If the Mikado dare not appeal to arms in defense of his title to the southern portion of Saghalien, and in vindication of the rights recognized by the Treaty of St. Petersburg, it seems probable that he would not dare either to resist the seizure of the northern part of Yesso. Nor do we see any probability that he would receive any armed assistance from Britain, France, Germany or America. The balance of power having been abandoned, no rule of policy requires their intervention. The British merchants in Japan are very indignant at the aggressions, and they assure the Japanese that Yesso will never be finally annexed to Russia if England can prevent it. These promises do not seem to be justified by the regrets expressed by prominent British officials about "the serious error" committed by undertaking the Crimean war.

It is reported further that the Russians have annexed additional provinces on the mainland, near to the peninsula of Corea and west of it. These territories were not long since considered part of the Chinese Empire, but the Celestial Sovereign accepts the situation without resistance. He had lost most of his authority years ago, and the Russian aggression does not reduce his revenue or power. The Russian coast on the Pacific now reaches from Behring's Strait, in latitude 65°, to Corea, in latitude 42°, a distance of 1,600 miles on the meridian, with more than 5,000 miles of shore line. This territory has great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural resources, and when occupied by an educated and enterprising population, as it will be, will occupy an important place in the business of the Pacific hemisphere.

It seems that the Russians are now trying to get hold of Corea. The Yokohama *Gazette* says they "are working to attain in that country more than America is attempting to secure by force of arms." A brief examination of the map shows that Corea would be of vast value to the Czar. It would extend his Pacific frontage down to 35°, and give immense increase to the value of his Asiatic possessions. The district from the southern point of Corea to Kamschatka will be the seat of a great empire before the end of the next century, and Russia has a fair prospect of owning it all. The advantages are so great that it is doubtful whether any opposition would avail against her. Circumstances are playing into her hands.

On account of the late troubles between the Christian Powers and Corea, the Chinese Government have abandoned their claim of jurisdiction there. The Americans have attacked the Coreans and punished them severely, giving them a taste of the superiority of the Christian Powers in the arts and implements of war. A British fleet has lately sailed to Corea, to rescue several English prisoners or to avenge them. They will probably give the heathens a good thrashing for their cruelty. The credit of the Corean monarch will be injured and perhaps his power seriously diminished by these attacks. If he seeks for aid against domestic or foreign foes he must apply to his Muscovite neighbors, and if he does not need their aid, they may seek some other excuse for annexing him and his subjects. We see nothing in this prospect to excite our apprehension or to demand our intervention. We should prefer that the government over the Asiatic coast on the Pacific should be more kind and liberal than that of Russia has ever been, but her dominion will be an improvement on that of such semi-barbarous rule as that of the Corean King.

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.

An International Regatta Arranged—The Programme of Events.

For the purpose of bringing together the American and Canadian yachts and yachtsmen of the Lakes, a number of gentlemen of Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and other places on Lake Erie have arranged to hold a grand regatta at Put-in-Bay on the 6th and 7th of September next. The idea has found much favor in Canadian yachting circles, and should prove a success.

The following prizes will be awarded: First day—First prize—purse, $125, and silver epergne, valued at $100. Second prize—purse, $100, and barometer, valued at $55. Third prize—purse, $75, and marine glass, valued at $30. Second day—First prize—silver centrepiece, valued at $75. Second prize—purse, $30.

The owner or sailing-master of each yacht intending to compete in this regatta, must report, either in person or by letter, to WM. F. LOCKWOOD, Esq., Toledo, Ohio, at least ten days previous to the regatta, remitting him the amount of the entrance fee at the time, and the yachts must report to the Committee at the Put-in-Bay House, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., for registration and measurement. The entrance money is $5. The races will be sailed under the ordinary rules. Shifting ballast will not be allowed, and the crews are not to exceed six persons. An allowance of two seconds per lineal foot per mile, in the length and breadth of the yachts. The length and breadth to be added together, and the allowance to be made in the total number of feet so added. The measurements of yachts, for allowance in size, shall be as follows: The length to be determined by measuring, on deck, from the forward part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post, the breadth to be determined by plumbing her side, and measuring at her widest part, from the outside planking above her main wale on one side to the outside planking above her main wale on the other side, and the length and breadth to be added together. No craft shall be allowed to compete for the prizes in this regatta that is kept for let or hire, or that is used in any regular vocation.

The Corean Affair—A Canadian View.

From the Toronto Leader.

In his presumptuous letter to United States Admiral RODGERS, the King of Corea assumed it to be a dead certainty that his kingdom was going to remain hermetically sealed against the world. Probably he has seen its last days of strict seclusion. The lesson he received from the American fleet was only the beginning of his education on that point. Henceforth couriers will be continually running to his Majesty with the unwelcome news that foreign sails are cruising up and down his coast, and that the hated foreigners themselves are stalking to and fro on the beach inspecting his forts, sounding his channels, and holding more or less conversation with his fishermen. He will hear that if any foreign seamen get shipwrecked others will be sure to come to inquire after them. If any are murdered or maltreated, he will again and speedily hear the echoes of the ship's cannon mowing down the ranks of his cotton-armored gingall bearers.

Real Estate Transactions.

The market still remains in a quiet and uninteresting condition. At the Exchange yesterday no public sales took place, and the brokers report no sales of importance made. Mr. WM. KENNELLY adjourned the sale of the premises situated on the north-west corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets indefinitely, by order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Esq., Sheriff.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 32 West 51st-st., 21 feet wide; depth of lot, 100 5-12 feet; brown-stone front; four-stories high, exclusive of basement; Columbia College lease for twenty-one years, from 1868, with the usual renewals. It has been occupied about a year; was built by day's work by one of the best builders of the City. Price, (handsomely furnished,) $37,000; part can remain on mortgage, if desired; possession soon. Can be seen after 28th inst., from 3 to 5 o'clock. The house is between 5th and 6th avs., about 150 yards from the former; 51st-st. is one of the best in the City, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Inquire on the premises.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 69 LIBERTY-ST.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage.
Persons wishing to sell or rent houses this Fall will please make early application.

$12,000 FOR A THREE-STORY brick house; good location; all improvements; costs only $3,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 31st-st.

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FOR SALE—VALUABLE 6TH-AV. PROPERTY, west side, one block from Booth's Theatre; location very desirable. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

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For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York Post-office.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country seat, fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed. Terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297, Saratoga Springs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT property in Jersey City for country place on line of New-Haven Railroad. Improved property in Elizabeth for sale or exchange. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATtractive; three minutes from depot; good neighborhood; nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 458 FULton-st., a fine store and basement with two fine plate glass show windows; store 20x70, with high ceiling, suitable for most any kind of business; immediate possession given to a good tenant; rent moderate. Apply to owner, B. H. SEABURY, No. 103 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, to a private family only, a large house and grounds, with stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; will be rented low to a responsible party either for the remainder of the season or till 1st November, 1872. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—ELABORATELY FURNISHED first-class four-story full-width high-stoop brown-stone house, one of the choicest Murray Hill locations, near 5th-av. Also, handsomely furnished houses on West 34th and 39th sts., desirably located. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 33 WEST 23D-ST., WITH mirrors and chandeliers, high-stoop brown-stone house, in superior order; heated by steam; the carpets, nearly new, will be sold at half their cost. Apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Plainfield, N. J., near depot; thirteen rooms, bath, gas, range, billiard-room, stable, &c. Address R., Box No. 88 Post-office, New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 38th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A small and complete Woolen Factory; good water power; well located. Address V. W., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NOROTON.—GREAT AUCTION SALE, by order of MELVILLE E. MEAD, Esq., of three handsome cottages and 200 village lots at Noroton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New-Haven Railroad, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, Aug. 31. Free excursion-cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Noroton. Maps at office of Johnson & Miller, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO valuable patents and merchandise and cash for real estate in City or country. The articles have been manufactured and orders repeatedly filled from the largest mercantile houses in New-York who give them highest preference, to whom reference will be given. Large profits can be made by manufacturing or selling the patents by States, counties or towns. Address ISAAC N. COFFIN, 5½ Pine-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER IN A wholesale business in this City that pays a very large profit; capital required, $5,000 to $7,000; it will pay $5,000 a year to each partner. Address C. R. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

AMHERST COLLEGE.
The Fall term of this institution will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, instead of Aug. 31, as announced in the last annual catalogue.
Candidates for admission will be examined on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Alumni Hall. W. A. STEARNS, President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.
The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, B. D., Rector. Send for a circular.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses. Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 28th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classical school for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, {Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 35th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of Nineteenth Ward, New-York, a female assistant teacher; must be a graduate of Normal School, and fully conversant with German. Apply, in writing only, to P. STAHL, Principal, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAP, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next season is now brisk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant woman; no objections to assist in the washing; thorough cook; good baker; soups of all kinds; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English widow, as experienced stewardess or nurse, and will travel with a lady to Europe or any part of the country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and washing. Can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry, baking, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of sweets; good City reference. Call or address No. 444 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as good cook and an excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address at No. 208 Lexington-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable and industrious Protestant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address W. R., No. 117 West 37th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CANVASSER TO SOLICIT orders for stationery and printing for an old established house; one capable of influencing a large trade can make an advantageous arrangement. Address X., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN IRON-STORE, A YOUNG man about seventeen years of age, well educated, and who resides in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman, well acquainted with the New-York glass trade. Address T. W., Box No. 925 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a small private family in the country. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. at No. 110 East 18th-st.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Davis' Patent Recording Gauges make a continuous steam-written record of the pressure and the time; show all the variations in pressure and the time at which they occurred. They compel a faithful attention to duty on the part of engineers and firemen, lessen the risk of explosions, reduce coal bills and save wear and tear in boilers. They are the only recording gauges that are of any practical use to engineers, inspectors, or the people; so say all the engineers who have used them. Send for descriptive circulars and price lists to D. P. DAVIS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1871.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL RE-OPEN on MONDAY next, Aug. 28, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS J. FREEL, as guardian, &c., of JAMES J. GRAY, an infant, against HENRIETTA PAYNE, Helen M. Morgan, Richard B. Westbrook, Sereno N. Smith, William H. Hassard, William Cahill, Julia Peck.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, July 6, 1871.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy22-law6wSa* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

ap29-law6mSa*

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Britannia	Sat.. Aug. 26	Iowa	Wed.. Aug. 30
Europa	Sat.. Sept. 2	Ismailia	Wed.. Sept. 6
India	Sat.. Sept. 9	Caledonia	Wed.. Sept. 13
Columbia	Sat.. Sept. 16	Dorian	Wed.. Sept. 20

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China	Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia	Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria	Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java	Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia	Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba	Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia	Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia	Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria	Saturday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$100, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin .... $220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin .... 150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin......$80. gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.
Return tickets .... $150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC....................Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC....................Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC....................Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr., Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A.M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER,
will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

Steam-ship PARAGUAY, 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 30 1871, Pier No. 3 North River.
Rates of passage in currency:
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Wed., Oct. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS................Sept. 14
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in seeking the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY............892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by State of Alabama.
PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.
2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.
3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.
4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.
5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.
6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

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No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $100,000
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
Seven per cent. consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, forty years to run, free of taxes.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY

RAILROAD COMPANY,
WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.
Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-st.,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY. } Agents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. WM. R. WEMPLE, 69 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$600,000
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,520 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.
The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 8½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 Nassau-st. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE.—THE congregation will worship on SUNDAY MORNING, in Grace Church at 11, and in the EVENING in Grace Chapel, East 14th-st., at 7¾. Sermon by Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Services Aug. 27, 1871: preaching by Rev. Mr. BROMLEY at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Preaching, 7¾ P. M., by Rev. J. B. CLEAVER, it being the last Lord's Day services before removing to the church edifice in 55th-st., (recently purchased by this church and congregation.) Appropriate sermons will be delivered both morning and evening.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor.—The Praying Band, S. HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services the entire day at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY ASTON, and at 7½ P. M., a camp-meeting prayer-meeting. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Wednesday evening a church prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, SUPERINTENDENT, has returned, and will be at the Sunday-school 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Excursion and picnic next THURSDAY, 31st. Reopening of the Mission Schools MONDAY, Sept. 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this church are free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Saints in Heaven have some Knowledge of their Friends on Earth*. Sunday-school at 9. Baptism in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Rev. S. K. ALLEN, of New-Jersey, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. W. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

HE STILL LIVES.—MR. S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Future Destiny of Man and of the Earth*. The Christian public cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Houston and Thompson sts., Rev. W. W. PAGE, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M., by Rev. MATTHEW C. JULIEN. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. STEWART DODGE, MISSIONARY from Syria, (son of Wm. E. Dodge) will preach or give an interesting talk about *Mission Work in Syria*, at the Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7¾ P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Sir Walter Scott: The Christian Man of Letters*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—Rev. WARREN H. CUDWORTH, of Boston, will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 27. Subject: *How to Save New-York*.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. E. B. CLEGHORN WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats all free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., on SUNDAY, Aug. 27, by Rev. WM. LAWRENCE. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH. BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Largeness of the Heart*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—This Church will be opened for Divine worship SUNDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. JAMES INGLIS will occupy the pulpit.

REV. S. P. MERRILL, OF ADAMS, N. Y., will preach in the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF BUFFALO, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M.

REV. PROF. CAMERON, OF PRINCETON, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the MORNING.

REV. MR. CUDWORTH WILL PREACH to the First Universalist Mission Church at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M. Seats free; public cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. CASPAR R. GREGORY, of Princeton, N. J.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. J. W. MACOMBER.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. CAMERON, of Princeton, will occupy the pulpit on SABBATH next, (27th inst.,) at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Young people's prayer-meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV. and 22d-st.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½. No service in the EVENING.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH. B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, 276 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR BROWN PONIES; 14 hands; well matched; kind in harness and saddle; perfectly gentle, free, pleasant drivers; also rockaway and harness. Apply at No. 270 South 1st-st., near 8th, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; can show 2:40; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. To be seen at J. J. WHEELER'S, Prospect Park track.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SUITABLE FOR express or cart work; will make a good family horse; sound and kind; sold for want of use; price $150. Apply at No. 145 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ESTABLISHMENT, complete; fine team bay carriage horses, young, sound and kind; barouche made by Wood Brothers; gilt harness, &c. Call at No. 540 Madison-av.

VICTORIA FOR SALE—IN FIRST-RATE order, and only moderately used; is suitable for one or two horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 125 West 17th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. Price $450.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for the want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 520 10th-av., for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 3 WEST 37TH-st., has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table only, for the season.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., desirable rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite, elegantly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. Inquire at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 200 GRAND-ST.—TO LET, THREE rooms, nicely furnished, to gentlemen only; terms moderate.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FALL BOARD AT CORNWALL ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A JEWISH PRIVATE family, (no other boarders preferred,) for a family of four adults; terms must be moderate. Address A B C, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.
SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th.. 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th..1:30 P. M.
Friday, 25th....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th.......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th..12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th....11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th.....5:30 P. M.
Monday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th....6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th........8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th........3:30 P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 27, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' Band will accompany the excursion.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ALBANY AND TROY—FARE 50 CENTS.—Regular EVENING LINE at 6 o'clock. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily. Through tickets for the West and North at above reduced rate. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

50 CENTS—SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Rockaway Beach and return.—The new steam-boat FLORENCE leaves Christopher-st. 8:40, Franklin-st. 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4 9:15, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
SECOND WEEK
of the versatile young artiste,
LOTTA,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
JOSEPH K. EMMET.
In his great specialty of the German Emigrant, in Charles Gaylor's drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
with new scenery, music, mechanical effects and
A POWERFUL COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
MISS ADA HARLAND.
IN FIVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
In F. G. Maeder's new picturesque drama of
LOLA, LOLA, LOLA,
LOLA, LOLA, LOLA.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
DAY AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music-school in the country,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,
for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.
THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN
for the reception and classification of pupils on and after
MONDAY, AUG. 28.
ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION
and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To the members of the I. O. B. B. An annual general meeting of this Society takes place on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., for the election of officers and trustees for the ensuing year, and transaction of important business; also act on the following amendment: "That the fiscal year of the Society begin hereafter on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December." By order of the trustees.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.
Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.
Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.
THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.
Send for Circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
ASSETS, $2,501,073 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES ROBINSON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK S. ROBINSON alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign in liquidation.
JAMES E. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES A. ROBINSON.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and for his own account.
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON, No. 126 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SECOND WEEK
of the unprecedentedly successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY,
whose performance at this theatre has marked a new era in the history of FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE, and has been attended by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES heretofore unparalleled, necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock P. M. of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Seats should therefore be secured in advance.
THIS EVENING and EVERY SATURDAY MATINEE,
the new burlesque in two acts upon the domestic tale of
BLUE BEARD,
supported by Miss Thompson and every member of her New Company, the most complete and powerful burlesque combination in existence.
EVENING—Open at 7½, over at 10¾ o'clock.
MATINEE—Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock.
PRICES AS USUAL.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE
AT 2 P. M.
SATURDAY. SATURDAY.
SATURDAY.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
THE NEW COMPANY.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 2,
With the eminent artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, has been incorporated in the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE,
now the most extensive and complete music school in the United States.
THE OFFICES ARE OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for the reception and classification of pupils.
PATRONS DESIRING CHOICE of days and hours must make immediate application.
THE CONSERVATORY OFFICES IN NEW-YORK are at NO. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF DODWORTH'S Band to the music-store of S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Mr. DODWORTH respectfully offers his services to those who desire instruction on the cornet or other brass instruments. No. 706 Broadway.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.
Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.
By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

$1,825 in purses as follows:
To be trotted for at Fashion Course, in October next, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, each best 3 in 5, in harness.
First—Gentlemen's Purse,
for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $200 to first horse, $50 to second horse.
Second—Queens County Purse,
for horses that have never beaten 2:45; $300 for first, $75 for second.
Third—Long Island Purse,
for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $400 for first, $100 for second.
Fourth—Manhattan Purse,
for horses that have never beaten 2:25; $500 for first, $200 for second.
Usual entrance fee. Apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager, Store No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MME. ECKSTEIN, ASSISTED BY her daughter and pupil, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, lately arrived from England, begs to announce that she will give lessons on the piano-forte and in singing, at their Musical Academy, No. 303 East 9th-st., corner 2d-av.
"Miss Eckstein's reputation as a rising pianist is so well known that she has been styled a second Arabella Goddard."—*Editor Birkenhead Advertiser.*

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $100; Steinway Piano, seven octave, carved legs, every improvement. Great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD A. THOMAS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 26th day of July, 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Archibald A. Thomas, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, Room No. 3, before Stuats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC A. CANFIELD & JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey s. s. This is to give notice that on the 21st day of August 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Canfield & Lidgerwood, of Morristown, in the County of Morris in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 36 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, before Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor, No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Moses Frank, of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
au26-law3wS* Assignee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the 31st day of July, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH STRONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au19-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension-Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.
The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

DRY GOODS.

CASH GOODS—CHEAP—PUT IT ON YOUR book. Hop bagging, burlaps, canvas, 30 to 42 inches; cloths, cassimeres, over-coating, plush for slippers, bag linings, pebble sheep-skins, fur robes, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

THE ITALIAN FESTIVAL.

A Grand Demonstration Marred by the Storm.

Procession of Italian Societies and Entertainment at East River Park—Addresses by Senor Corradi, Gen. Sigel, Signor Signaigo, and Others.

The procession and festival for which the Italian Committee have been working so energetically and incessantly to render a success, took place yesterday. Owing to the unfavorable weather, the parade was not as imposing a pageant as it was confidently expected. The great storm of the night previous had ceased at an early hour in the morning, and the sky, though clouded, gave some evidences of a clearing up as the hour appointed for the opening of the celebration approached, and the Committee proceeded with their arrangements. At 6 o'clock in the morning, the delegations of Italians from Philadelphia and Baltimore, who were to take part in the procession, were escorted from Jersey City to the place of assembly, in Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the societies of other nationalities soon afterward began to arrive on the ground. Crowds assembled in the neighborhood at the same time, and by 9½, the hour fixed for the procession to move, the vicinity was densely thronged with the sight-seers. But soon the clouds began to give forth moisture, and the Italians began to show signs of disappointment. The crowds who thronged the sidewalks in advance of the procession became impatient, and the Committee at one time thought seriously of a postponement, but as their object was simply a public recognition of their country's achievement of independence, they determined to face the threatening elements, and shortly after 10 o'clock the procession moved.

THE POLICE FORCE.

A Police force of about six hundred men was provided by the authorities especially to attend to the procession. A platoon marched in front, and one at the rear, and a line of men in single file at each side, along the entire route. Not a single arrest was made by them during the day, and not the least exhibition of hostility was manifested along the line as it progressed down the Bowery and over the route designated.

In order to be prepared for any possible contingencies, Superintendent KELSO remained constantly at his post during yesterday and the greater part of the previous night. All the off platoons were held in reserve by his order in several Station-houses ready to move at a moment's notice, and he also had the Sanitary Company, under Capt. GALE, the Twenty-sixth Precinct, under Capt. THORNE, and the Central detectives with all the detectives of the precincts, under Capt. IRVING, assembled at Police Head-quarters in readiness for an emergency. There was no call whatever for their services, and at about 3 o'clock the force at Head-quarters was dismissed. The reserves were, however, still held at the Station-houses, and the Superintendent, with Inspector WALLING, remained on duty at Head-quarters until a late hour of the night.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

Hardly had the procession got fairly started before the rain began to fall heavily, and soon it actually poured in a torrent upon the devoted heads of the processionists. They marched on, however, undaunted, though thoroughly drenched and painfully slopping about in the mud. The pavilions over the triumphal cars afforded, for some time, a protection to the women and children. This slight covering, however, was, after a while, penetrated, and on one of the cars the canvass burst, and let down a flood of water upon the unfortunate occupants, causing them to feel miserably uncomfortable. The pitiless rain finally became too much for human nature, and the members of delegations from societies of other nationalities began to fall out of line, and the cars were soon filled with them, and Italians, whose patriotism or physical ability was not equal to the emergency. The procession, as it passed the City Hall, was from these causes considerably thinned, and, numbering at its start probably 2,500 on foot and in carriages, dwindled down to perhaps not more than 1,500. The order of the procession varied but little from that already published, and the triumphal cars elicited much admiration from spectators, who all expressed regret that the rain had spoiled what would have been a grand pageant. Italian and American flags were displayed all along the route. The City Hall had its colors flying, and also a number of hotels and newspaper offices. The procession was frequently applauded, and handsome bouquets were sent to the carriages by Mr. SECCHI DI CASALI and the delegation to the Convention of the Italian Union. The processionists finally reached its starting-point and dispersed to their homes to exchange wet clothes for dry ones, and get ready for the festival at the East River Park in the afternoon, nothing daunted in enthusiasm, and feeling that they had accomplished the principal object in honoring the event they celebrated.

THE FESTIVAL AT THE PARK.

The festivities at the park opened at about 2 o'clock, and the grounds and large pavilion were soon filled with an assemblage which, during the day, must have numbered about 5,000. Inspector JAMESON had Capt. CLINCHY and ten Sergeants with him, and the 250 patrolmen were posted around the park like sentinels, and relieved at stated intervals. Some rumors were brought to the Inspector during the evening of suspicious gangs congregating on the outskirts of the grounds, but upon examination the tales proved to be unfounded. Not an arrest was made during the afternoon, and up to a late hour in the evening the proceedings were altogether uninterrupted by disorder.

The programme of the festivities was carried out almost to the letter, beginning with an address from Mr. N. CORRADI, the President of the Committee. It was as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. CORRADI.

ITALIANS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Allow me to address you a few words in connection with the event we to-day celebrate. The declaration of Rome as the capital of Italy, and the fall of the temporal power of the Pope—the dream of the great thinkers from DANTE to MAZZINI, of the defenders of the liberty of their country, from FERRUCIO to GARIBALDI—is now a reality. Rome, the Eternal City, is now in the possession of its legitimate owners, the Italians. This fact is of signal importance to Italy, and is the natural result of what went before. The fall of the despotic Power—the precipitate fall of the Pope—which was believed invincible, but was only founded upon falsehood and corruption; and it had to fall in ruins from the very foundation. It incurred the hate of the people, because it wanted to dominate by ignorance and was protected by tyrants. Today strange coincidence of human vicissitudes, two Colossii, who sustained each other, fell at the same moment. The death of the one was the inevitable result of the fall of the other, and we hope they will never get up again. Both are execrated and forgotten. When the ideas of progress and liberty shall make headway among the darkness and despotism, they shall make of nations but one family, in spite of the bayonets and other instruments of oppression invented to keep the people down. I hope a day will come, and at no distant time, when the oppressed people can pay back with interest the despots who have trampled them under foot. The cry will then be, "Woe to the vanquished." It is not alone in religious matters that Italy has made great strides. Telegraphs and railroads, as in this country, have been introduced there, and all the material and social progress of the age finds a home there. It is not to be wondered at that the vast intellect of Lord BYRON was enthusiastic about everything belonging to Italy, which he described with so much truth and feeling. In that land where still smoke the ashes of SAVONAROLA and ANANALDO DA BRESCIA, immolated on the faggots of the Holy Inquisition to satisfy the wrath of priestly fanaticism, the fruits of their martyrdom are repining today. And that land has also been the cradle of eminent minds, whose learning in all branches of human knowledge and science illuminated their time. The human tree there grows stronger and thrives better than under any sky. It was not without good reason that BYRON said of Italy that "four of her greatest minds, such as DANTE and MICHAEL ANGELO, were sufficient to make a new creation." To us here, afar from our native land, under the shield of liberty in this land of our adoption, it must be a source of the purest enjoyment to witness what we have achieved today, because even here we preserve that patriotism which even the greatest vicissitudes cannot erase from the Italian soul. Forgetting now all the rivalries which for so long a time have divided us in our native country, which is now free from the spirit of party, we remember only that we are children of the same mother, and we embrace each other fraternally in token of love and unity which shall ever reign among us and must cement the strength and power of our country. Oh, that I possessed the eloquence of a WEBSTER or the elegant diction of a HENRY CLAY, the greatest luminaries of American statesmanship, that I might inspire you with that enthusiasm for liberty with which they so well knew how to inspire their countrymen, and that I might also speak to you in behalf of classic Greece, the mother of so many powerful minds and the civilizer of ancient Europe. For Italy took from that land the first example of true civilization, which she afterward extended to other countries. I hope you will persist in your noble efforts to show all other peoples, and especially the people of this land who have shown us such a generous hospitality, that the Italian nation is fully deserving of the enjoyment of a free and popular Government, and that by your conduct you will ever deserve the esteem and encouragement of all foreign countries.

Gen. SIEGEL followed in some well-timed and appropriate remarks upon the great events which were celebrated, referring to his own connection with the cause of Italian freedom, for which he at one time suffered imprisonment and was exiled, and expressing his heartfelt sympathy with the Italian people during their struggles and expressed his pride in their successes. After Gen. SIEGEL, a hymn composed by Mr. N. NORTON, set to music by Prof. NICOLAI, was sung by Mr. A. BIANCHI, the Italian tenor, and the Italian operatic choir. The following is a literal translation:

Raise thy languid brow,
So long furrowed by sorrow,
Lift up thy troubled look
Oh, thou queen of the universe.
From ignoble servitude
Thy chains at last are broken,
And a new destiny offers thee
Eternal honor.

The base cassock tear,
Cast it at his tonsure;
Replace the purple,
And recall your former smile.
From ignoble servitude, &c.

Of Italy sisters
Rome thou art the elect:
At the capital a wreath
And the people await thee.
From ignoble servitude, &c.

Show thyself powerful and free,
And stretch forth thy wings
From the heights of the Janiculum;
Banish all those ancient frauds and followers.
From ignoble servitude, &c.

Spurn the sombre look
Of the priest,
Should he dare to put on
Thy royal wreath.
From ignoble servitude, &c.

Rome immortal!
If thou canst conquer the hate of ages,
Chase away these old shades,
And make thyself loved of the future.

The orator of the day, Mr. A SIGNAIGO, of Tennessee, editor of the *Grenada Sentinel*, was then introduced, and who made the following oration:

BELOVED COMPATRIOT SONS OF ITALY: After several decades of years spent in cold exile, after long yearning, hoping, praying for my dear country's greatest hope, its noblest object, and today its proudest boast—Italy united and Rome the capital—I find myself amidst my patriotic countrymen to bless and glorify at last that great event. Hopes which you often feared had been frustrated have been amply realized. The blood of your fathers, brothers and friends, that saturated many a hard-fought field, has ripened those hopes into the full fruition. The struggling of our patriot leaders under incalculable difficulties in organizing bands of our countrymen in every part of Italy, persistently treating with stubborn rulers in plotting every means to urge on our cause to its end has not been vain, for all that they had sought has been found. Italy is now all that they wish her to be. Our native tri-color now floats alike over the headlong Anio and the yellow Tiber; over the seven hills of Eternal Rome; over the Arches of CONSTANTINE and TITUS, the Coliseum and the Palace of the Cæsars; over the beautiful Bay of Naples, the gem of the Mediterranean; over Genoa the superb, the resting-place of COLUMBUS; over historic Milan, and classic Pisa, Padua and Modena; over Mantua, the home of VIRGIL; over the Sabine Hills and the Sabine fame of our HORACE; over HADRIAN'S villa and the ancient Forum; over all that our noble ancestors bequeathed to us; over our just and natural boundaries; over our own hearth, the tombs of bygone heroes, the legacies of our pioneers in art, science and literature, and over the battle-fields of our warriors. I would imagine our wild Alpine peaks and mountains grown more gigantic amid the atmosphere of freedom and looking more proudly over their regenerated native land. Who would today dare tamper with the eagle that wings its flight therefrom. My dear compatriots, it would be an unwarranted exaction on your part to expect me in this hour, on this occasion and celebrating such an event, to deliver an oration worthy in expression of the cause. When one's heart is brimful of darling joys, his utterance is impeded and his soul rather seeks relief in being incoherent than overburdening herself with set forms of speech. My mission today is an honorable one, for which I give you my thanks. Being President of this beautiful festival and of your local society, I am reminded of the days, days of gloom and struggling, when I was assigned the little office wherein I had to participate and teach others to participate in the blatant efforts made by DE ANGELI and GIUSEPPE MAZZINI, while they proposed to lay every obstacle that lay between the patriotic and grand designs of CAVOUR and their accomplishment. Then I had like to boast of. My country, from north to south was trammeled by petty dissensions among imbecile rulers, named dukes, grand dukes, princes and kings. The completion of a perfect unity seemed then a hopeless task. House quarreled with house. Cities of one principality were bitterly antagonistic, until the whole peninsula in its general demoralization necessarily grew clamorous for a nationality and union. In such an emergency, while ruin threatened Italy by leaving her the victim of Monarchs' caprices through the weakness of her feeble and conflicting elements, her Duchies and petty kingdoms, thousands of her sons, tired of heart, leaving their fair home in its entirety, strong of purpose, and brave as their fathers, banded beneath the flag of union, and resolved, in spite of all opposition, at any risk, at any price, to see Italy one, and Rome its capital. Before that great end was accomplished, thousands of Italy's sons were impelled to seek refuge from tyrants and despotism by fleeing to France, England and Australia, and here in this glorious land, the proudest of them all, how many an expatriated rebel leader spent his long exile. Thousands were doomed to drag out their noble lives in the gloomy dungeons of Castle St. Angelo, and in those of Naples and Sardinia. Many a zealous patriot, in those years of struggling, of sacrifice and sorrow, never recrossed alive the dark portals of his prison. Some have written their country's wrongs and hopes upon the fetid dens of their dungeons; some refused the pittance of convicts, the tyrant's bread, and died slowly, without the consolation of a friend or a kindly word. Then, though they may have been of noble name and estate, their bodies were refused any but the graves of thieves and assassins, their wealth confiscated, and their names obliterated. But today, in this free and distant land, we will raise a shrine within our hearts for these forgotten and persecuted heroes. With the exaltation of the cause they died for, their names and memories will revive, and they will live on in the brightest realms of our new destiny. Italians, forever! forever! forever! honor the noble ones who lived and died for Italy, who struck home the blow which made tyrants crouch and surrender to the demands and wishes of an injured race. Praise and veneration to the shade of cold CAVOUR. Deck ye his tomb with choicest laurels and the fairest offerings of the gardens of Europe, his well-loved home, beautified Italy. Enshrine his name first in the archives of our country, and in your grateful hearts let such names as RIENZE and CAVOUR prove a tonic to your souls whenever evil impends in our native Peninsula. Honor GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI and MAZZINI, who never flinched from the standard whereon was written "Italia Una e Roma Capitale." Teach your children to love and extol the memories of those heroes who planned, fought almost through the campaign, wherein our most glorious triumph was won, Italy united and Rome its capital.

The speaker was frequently interrupted with wild cheers and applause, and was himself several times overcome with emotion.

Mr. MICHELO YASTRECHE, one of the delegates from Philadelphia, was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks said that it was because Rome was today truly free that the Italians were so joyous. Rather, said he, than disgovernment should take place, I ask you to destroy all black-gowned advocates who may attempt to cut up our country. Hurrah for FRANALDO DE BRESCIA and SAVAGNAROLA, MAZZINI, GARIBALDI, and MINELLI! Brothers, band together!

The speaker was followed by the singing of other hymns composed for the occasion, the game of cuccagna, racing in sacks, duck-game, national American hymn, dancing, fire-works, and salvos of artillery.

The scene at night was a brilliant one, the pavillion being lit by gas, Chinese-lanterns and blue-lights. Dancing was the order of the evening, under the floor-managership of Mr. DAVID COSTA, and a fine supper was prepared for the occasion. Speeches were also made by Cols. Finelli, Chanzi, and Messrs. S. T. P. Breguglia, G. F. Secchi di Casali.

THE CAPE ISLAND MYSTERY.

Who Murdered Mr. Hoffman?—Various Theories With Respect to the Tragedy—Intense Excitement in the Neighborhood.

The excitement occasioned by the murder of JONATHAN HOFFMAN, at Cape Island, seems not to have abated, but to be on the increase rather, growing day by day, as the mystery grows deeper. The Philadelphia detectives employed in this case have fished up any number of false and delusive clues, and are still far from arriving at any idea of the identity of the assassin. It was no accidental shot that took Mr. HOFFMAN'S life, and the murder was not committed for money. Of this everybody seems to be convinced from the circumstances attending the case. Whether the shot was fired by confederates of the burglars who attempted to rob the house, is questionable, but this supposition, being the only one that indicated a motive on the part of the murderers, has been followed up by the authorities thus far without success. They have, however, obtained what they think is satisfactory evidence that the murder was committed by some person connected with a gang of burglars residing in the immediate vicinity of Mr. HOFFMAN'S place, and well acquainted with the house and the locality. The following circumstances induce that belief: Ten days before the murder HOFFMAN'S house was entered, the burglars smashing in a lower sash of the kitchen window to obtain entrance. The only articles taken were china-ware and other dishes, such as no burglar would think of carrying out of the neighborhood. The window was repaired, new lights and sash being put in on the following day. Before the night of the murder, it is said, Mr. HOFFMAN had received a few hundred dollars in money, and it is supposed that the fact became known in some manner to several persons in the neighborhood. While Mr. HOFFMAN was with his wife at Mr. PARSONS' house, about 100 rods distant, the kitchen window was again partially opened, this time with a chisel, and Mr. HOFFMAN, returning home early, was killed. Those who believe in the burglar theory, are hence confident that the party who attempted the second burglary, and whose confederate killed Mr. HOFFMAN, are identical with the burglars who first robbed the house ten days before. To aid in identifying the men who committed the two crimes, they have taken careful note of several facts that may be material. On a large stone under the kitchen window, they found spots of tobacco juice, small and numerous, such as a man of nervous temperament would expectorate. In the field where the assassin watched for Mr. HOFFMAN, they have found the imprint of a square-toed shoe or boot, broken at the side. The gun-wad was a part of the Cape May *Ocean Wave*, a weekly paper published in Cape May. Finally, they have the assertion of the negro employed at PARSONS' house, that he saw a smooth-faced man, wearing a slouched hat, peering through the window of PARSONS' house a few minutes before the murder was committed. Acting upon the supposition that the murderer lives in the neighborhood, they have obtained search-warrants for the examination of all the houses in the vicinity. Other detectives scout the burglar theory, and declare their belief that the murder was committed willfully in revenge. This theory, they claim, is fortified by all the circumstances of the case. Meanwhile, hundreds of persons visit the scene of the tragedy daily, and the prevailing excitement promises to be one of the most efficient of detectives, if the murderer be really one of the neighbors of the murdered man.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fifth Assembly District Republican Association.

The first regular meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association, since its reorganization, was held last evening, at No. 242 Spring-street, JAS. WINTERBOTTOM presiding. The Enrollment Committee appointed by Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ, reported the following officers elected to govern the district organization, in accordance with the rules laid down by the State Central Committee, were: JAS. WINTERBOTTOM, President; Vice-Presidents, Gustave Carle and Wm. P. Powell; Secretary, Edward Hallock; Treasurer, Austin Leaki; Door-keeper, A. S. Barnett; Inspectors of Election, A. J. Ogletree, Geo. W. Creighton; Delegates to the General Committee, A. A. Marks, Joseph Murphy, Theo. D. Duplisses, Chas. C. Wilson, Emile A. Kleibe, John M. Forshay, John J. Brown, Diedrich Holm. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association has watched with deep interest the straight-forward course of the NEW-YORK TIMES in exposing the corruption of the Tammany Ring, and we call on all good citizens, without distinction of party, to rally around that paper and sustain it in its present mighty struggle with the powers of darkness.

A resolution of thanks to Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ, the Committee appointed by the State Central Committee on reorganization, was passed; also, a vote of thanks to the NEW-YORK TIMES and New-York *Republican*, for the course they have pursued in denouncing frauds in high places.

Eighth Assembly District Republican Association—Congratulations on being Relieved from the Incubus of Tammany Republicanism.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association held its first meeting, after reorganization, last evening, at No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. WILLIAM H. PALMER presiding. The attendance was numerous, and the resolutions were received with enthusiasm. After the President had appointed the various standing committees, Mr. COOL presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the reorganization of the Republican Party in this county, as perfected by the direction of the State Committee, under the supervision of Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ, commends itself to the Republicans of this district, as being a vindication of the known general desire of the party throughout the State to have a pure and true representative organization in this county entirely independent of the control and dictation of Tammany Hall.

Mr. LUCAS, while agreeing fully with the foregoing resolution, wished to propose a few resolutions expressing more fully the views of the Association. He moved:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District of New-York do congratulate their fellow-Republicans of this City and County, and with the same voice do greet the Republicans of our Empire State; that our party organization has been consummated by the election of Hon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND as Chairman of the Central Committee; that we have been relieved from the incubus of "Tammany Republicanism" within our ranks, and that the Republican Party of New-York is once more prepared to go forth to the encounter with our common enemy, the Democratic Party, with its corrupt combinations for robbing and plundering the people.

Resolved, That we believe the action of the State Central Committee, in connection with the reorganization of our party, will be found to be entirely justified by its good results, as we believe it to have been imperatively demanded by the circumstances and influences surrounding our organization for a long period of time preceding.

Resolved, That we unite with our fellow-Republicans in the many expressions of obligations and thanks to Messrs. WILLIAM ORTON and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, for their earnest and faithful labors in the peformance of the duties assigned them, in the reorganizing of our party, by the State Central Committee.

Resolved, That we look forward to the action of the State Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 27, and confidently believe the action of the State Committee will not only be sustained and indorsed, but that the principle indicated by said action will be promulgated as a "party law" for the guidance of future Committees.

The resolutions were put from the chair and carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. LUCAS it was resolved that the Finance Committee be requested to take steps to wind up the affairs of the last campaign. Some routine business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

While the above meeting was being held a rival organization (under the General Committee) held a meeting in the same building in a small room upstairs, Mr. ROBERT W. DE GRUSHE presiding.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the State Central Committee in attempting to dissolve the Association, but the Association at the same time promised to abide the result of the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 28th of September.

Ninth District Republican Association.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in Bleecker Building, Mr. GEORGE F. MERKELY presiding. A large number of new members were enrolled, and forty propositions for membership were given in. A vote of thanks was passed to the TIMES for its exposure of the frauds of the Tammany City Administration, particularly in the Controller's office.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in Plympton Buildings, Mr. BOYD occupying the chair. After calling the meeting to order Mr. BOYD congratulated the meeting on its reorganization, and in having got rid of the odious Tammany influence. Mr. BRADY then read a series of resolutions to the effect that it was the duty of all good Republicans to assist in reducing the power of Tammany; indorsing Gen. GRANT for his wise and economic administration of the affairs of the Government, both at home and abroad, and for the reduction of taxation and the national debt; and tendering the thanks of the Association to the NEW-YORK TIMES, for its bold and fearless attacks on Tammany in exposing the corruption of the leaders of the Democratic Party in this City.

Col. PINCKNEY said the resolutions needed few words to be said in their support, as they commended themselves to all good Republicans. As for Gen. GRANT'S Administration, it every day commenced itself more and more to us, and he felt sure no good Republican could have a word to say against it. He was sure that Gen. GRANT, today, stood a better chance for re-election than he did three years ago. The reduction of the national debt and the wise administration of the financial affairs of the Government generally, had had a marked effect on the public mind. As for the course taken by the TIMES, too much could not be said in its praise. The exposure of Tammany frauds and corruption was ringing through the land, and within the last month he had met many men who declared they had voted the Democratic ticket for the last time. The chances of the Republican Party in this State were good. All that was wanted to insure success was a combined effort.

Mr. MULLIGAN also spoke of the fearless conduct of the TIMES, and of its disregard of all the threats of the partisans of Tammany and the leaders of the Ring. He cordially indorsed the resolutions, which were then adopted unanimously.

The President then appointed Finance Committees and a Committee on By-laws, after which the meeting adjourned to the second Friday in September.

Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

At the first regular meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association, held last evening at No. 242 Spring-street, near Varick, there was a large attendance. After the reading of the report on the enrollment, the Executive and other Committees were appointed by JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, the President. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. M. FORSHAY, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association has watched with deep interest the straight-forward course of the NEW-YORK TIMES in exposing the fraud and corruption of the Tammany Ring, and we call upon all good citizens, without distinction of party, to rally around that paper and sustain it in its present mighty struggle with the powers of darkness.

Resolved, Also that the course of the New-York *Republican* in denouncing fraud and wrong-doing in high place, meets with our entire approval, and we heartily commend the paper to the favor and patronage of all good citizens.

Resolved, That the recent exposure of official villainies on the part of the Tammany leaders demonstrate the necessity for a thorough reform of our City Government by driving from power the corrupt party which has so long misruled the City.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association, and of all good citizens, are due to the veteran, Mr. JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, for the stand which he has taken against all "entangling alliances" with Tammany Hall, and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with him in his praiseworthy efforts to overthrow Tammany influence in the Fifth Assembly District, and to secure its vote for a square Republican Senator next Fall.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republicans of New-York are due to Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ for their patriotic efforts to advance the interest of the party by a thorough reorganization of the party, and this Association congratulates these gentlemen for the success which has crowned their work.

The names of 107 new members were then proposed for election. There are several colored members in this Association. The meeting adjourned soon afterward.

Attempted Suicide.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday, ROBERT STRINGER, aged fifty, residing in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A, was arrested and brought to Essex Market Police Court, laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. After being placed in the dock he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders from the bars of the window. Sergt. THOMPSON, of the Court squad, discovered him in the attempt, and cut him down before he was seriously injured. STRINGER was taken care of.

The Storm of Yesterday.

When the good citizens of New-York retired to sleep on Thursday night the sky was tranquil and the stars glittered brightly in a serene blue heaven. But, toward midnight, the clouds silently gathered and blotted them out, hovering over the sleeping City like a bird of prey over its victims. Shortly after midnight an intensely vivid flash of lightning, followed almost instantly by a tremendous roar of thunder awakened the sleepers from their comfortable rest. The storm continued for nearly three hours, sometimes retiring to a distance, and afterward returning in immediate proximity to the City. There was little wind, and the rain descended in torrents, and when the morning broke there were general indications of clearing up, which exceedingly gratified the sympathizers with the Italian procession. The sun came forth brightly, and the streets commenced to dry rapidly. But this was only momentary, for at 10 o'clock the rain commenced to fall softly, ceasing at intervals, and then falling again in pretty smart showers. At noon a thunder-storm broke out with the same suddenness that had characterized it on the previous night. From the close sequence of the thunder it was evident that the electric disturbance was immediately overhead, and fears were entertained that some of the buildings in the City might be struck. This was fortunately not the case, and the lightning hardly lasted half an hour. The rain then came down profusely, and all who were exposed were thoroughly drenched.

The storm ceased about 1½ o'clock, and then the sun came out cheerfully and endeavored to repair the damage. The wind veered around to the westward, and everything gave promise of clear weather. But as the sun went down the wind shifted again to the eastward, and all night long the clouds weeped anon with a drizzle, and again with copious torrents.

The Hoffman Lunacy Case.

Last evening the case of Mrs. HOFFMAN'S sanity was called before the Special Commission. The following was the testimony of Mrs. VAN AHL, the twin-sister of Capt. COPELAND'S wife: She denied that before the commencement of these proceedings there had been any ill-feeling between the Captain and herself, as testified by him; she had received only $2,500 from her mother, and she said when she gave it to her that it was not so much as she had given the Captain's wife; I gave Capt. COPELAND, she said, $300 of the $2,500 which my mother gave me for the furniture; the will executed in 1870 is in Mr. PAYNE'S possession; it has not been in my possession or in my husband's possession; I never attempted to influence my mother to deed real estate to me or to give me any property; the will previously made to the last is in the possession of Mr. HARDMAN, a friend of Capt. COPELAND; as far as can be ascertained the new one was made that the portion of the property given to the children of Capt. COPELAND would be in charge of a trustee, and the Captain would have no control over it; the original one makes the Captain one of the executors; these are also changed. There were many rumors last night that influence had been brought against one of the jurors, and that he had been seen in company with the Captain a number of times. The interest in the trial has no way abated, and although it was a rainy night the Court-room was filled.

Newark Common Council.

The Newark Common Council held a special meeting last evening to hear Mayor RICORD'S reasons for refusing his consent to the contract entered into by the Street Committee with the Nicolson Pavement Company for the paving of South Broad-street. The paving of this street has been the subject of extended litigation between the property-owners and the Common Council, and the interest it had excited drew a large crowd to the Council Chamber. The Mayor's message stated his objections, as follows: First—The Street Committee did not award the contract to the lowest bidder as they were instructed to do, and in disregarding their instructions, did not claim to do so for the interest of the City and the property-owners. Second—The pavement is a patent pavement, and a late amendment to the charter prescribes that for the laying of a patent pavement the Council must have the authority of a petition from the majority of the property-owners. A lengthy debate ensued, after which an "opinion" was read, written by the City Counsel, in which it was held that it was not optional with the Mayor to sign or not to sign, that it was his duty to do so under the charter.

Gasoline Fire in Maiden-Lane—A Policeman Burned.

At 11 o'clock last night Patrolman JOHN H. SCHARIN, of the First Precinct, who was on post in Maiden-lane, noticed a light in the basement of No. 118, occupied on the first floor by J. W. WHEELOCK, dealer in gasoline. Supposing that there was something wrong, the policeman burst in the door. The instant he did so there was a sound as of the explosion of a boiler, which was heard some distance away, and the flames burst out with such sudden fury that the unfortunate patrolman was enveloped in fire and was seriously burned before succor arrived. The explosion had been heard at the engine-house of No. 32, and the company hurrying in the direction of the sound, arrived in time to rescue the patrolman and to drown out the fire before it gained much headway. The loss, therefore, was not more than $1,000, and adjoining property escaped without any injury. SCHARIN was removed to his Station-house, where he was attended by a surgeon, and afterwards taken to his home. Precisely one year ago the same premises took fire from an explosion of gasoline, and there then being a large stock of the inflammable stuff in the building, the flames were not entirely extinguished for many hours. The building is yet scarred from that disaster.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The German Fat Men's Association, formed a year ago, met at No. 165 Allen-street yesterday, when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the second annual picnic. The Association numbers about seventy members, none of whom weigh less than 200 pounds, and, according to the rules of the Association, none but those who, by their weight, are able to turn the scale at 200 pounds are eligible to be admitted to membership.

FARRELL SMITH and MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM were arrested, yesterday, at the instance of CHARLES BROWN, of No. 1 Rivington-street, on a charge of attempting to commit an outrage on his wife. They were arrested and brought before Alderman CUDDY, at Essex Market Police Court, but while the complaint was being recorded a whispered consultation took place between the prisoners and the complainant, and the latter immediately withdrew the charge. The case was accordingly dismissed.

On the night of the 3d inst., HANS SCHLITING, of No. 61 West-street, was assailed near that place by a gang of ruffians, who knocked him down and attempted to rob him. Yesterday PHILIP WINSLOW, twenty years of age, of No. 276 Mott-street, was arrested, and being recognized as one of those engaged in the affair, was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

Gen. FUNK, who was elected a few days since, Commander of the Second Brigade of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., was serenaded, on Thursday night, by the Eleventh Regiment, which, until his promotion, he commanded. The ceremony was wound up by a series of social festivities at Irving Hall.

In University-place, between Waverley and Clinton, is a deep hole in the roadway, where the sewer is caved in. On Wednesday night a hackman driving through the street was pitched off his box when the wheels sunk into the cavity. Fortunately he only sustained a few bruises.

JOHN SULLIVAN, aged eight years, of No. 231 Mulberry-street, last night, quarreled with JAMES MANNING, a boy of about his own age, who lives at No. 233 Mulberry-street, and gave him a severe stab wound in the foot. The assailant was arrested, and was committed by Justice DOWLING.

EMMA SMITH, nineteen years of age, who lives at No. 16 North William-street, was taken into the Seventh Precinct Station-house yesterday, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. It was found that she had been injured in the back, and she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held at a late hour last night, at which Patrolmen WILLIAM IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, and TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were dismissed from the Department. The resignations of three patrolmen were accepted.

It will be remembered that among the persons injured by the explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield*, were the Mayor and other officials of Syracuse, who were on a visit to the City at the time. They have commenced legal proceedings against the Ferry Company for damages.

Congressman L. P. POLAND, of Vermont; NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina; Col. C. W. LOWELL, Postmaster of New-Orleans; Col. THEO. HYATT, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. H. HALL, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Inspector-Gen. D. B. SACKETT, of the United States Army; Commodore J. C. RINGWALT, of the United States Navy; Col. J. H. WELLS, of England; Capt. BRANSTON, of Holland, and LEWIS RICE, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to one of the Bleecker-street cars, while dragging the car across the track in Tryon-row partly wrenched off one of his shoes. The nails loosened and pierced through the frog, and the blood spurted out in quite a stream. He was unhitched and led up to the stable. This curve is one of the worst in the City.

In our correspondent's description of the engagement in the Corean Expedition, the name of Lieut. G. M. TOTTEN, who commanded Company C. in the storming party, was misspelt FOLTON—an error we hasten to correct.

LOUIS NICHOLAS, of No. 132 West Broadway, was committed yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, in default of $500, for dealing in the liquor business without payment of the special tax.

Sixth-avenue, in its entire length of two miles, from the Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth-street, to the Harlem River, is completed and opened to public use, and will in a few days be lighted with gas throughout.

Lieut.-Commander S. RAND, of the United States Navy; Lieut. H. MARSHALL, of the United States Engineer Corps, and WM. FIELD, of Liverpool, are at the Hoffman House.

Secretary BOUTWELL arrived in town early yesterday morning. He stopped at the Fifth-avenue Hotel a short time, and then continued on his way to Groton, Mass.

A fire occurred last night in the mosquito net factory No. 438 West Thirty-second-street, doing a damage of $3,000 to stock and $3,500 to the building.

While playing in front of No. 78 Bayard-street last night, FRANK DANIELS, aged thirteen years, was struck on the head by a brick thrown by an unknown boy and was seriously injured.

Judge ARNOLD, of Missouri, and Capts. J. W. WHITE and J. H. MERRYMAN, of the United States Revenue Marine, are at the Sturtevant House.

The journeymen granite stone-cutters held a meeting, last night, to make arrangements for the great eight-hour demonstration, which will take place Sept. 13, 1871.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a store-room of the National Bank Note Company, at the Cooper Institute, doing, however, only slight damage.

PHILIP KENNELL, fifteen years of age, living at No. 70 Willett-street, was accidentally shot yesterday in the shooting-gallery at No. 83 Bowery.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in East River off the foot of Sixty-first-street, and was sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

HIRAM ROBERTS was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, under the Hotel act, for failing to pay a bill of $29 at a Broadway house.

There will be music by the Central Park Band at Central Park this afternoon, commencing at 4½ o'clock.

LEWIS OHRBACH, of No. 140 Eldridge-street, yesterday, fell under his ice-wagon, in Essex-street, and had his leg fractured.

At a meeting of the Liberal Club last evening a paper was read by Prof. J. K. H. WILCOX on the United States system of taxation.

Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, of Florence, Italy, and CHARLES DANA, of Boston, are at the St. James Hotel.

JOHN FORD fell from his truck in Bethune-street yesterday, and was so seriously injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Gen. W. B. TIBBETTS, of Troy, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge A. G. MAGRATH, of Charleston, S. C., is at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN O'CONNELL, a well-known thief of the E. D., was found, on Thursday night, concealed in the house of FRED. BRANDSTANDER, at No. 140 Ewen-street. He struggled hard to escape, but was finally captured. JAMES DUGGAN and CHARLES BENDER, accomplices of O'CONNELL, were subsequently arrested in the vicinity. The whole party had their photographs taken yesterday morning.

The house of Mr. WILLIAM M. DAVIS, at No. 239 Bridge-street, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon. The fluid passed through the sitting-room, stunned but did not injure Mrs. DAVIS, who was sewing at the time.

FRANCIS GREENAGE, residing at No. 109 Sackett-street, was discovered in his bedroom yesterday morning with his throat cut. At his side lay a razor covered with blood, with which he had evidently committed the deed.

Thursday night JOHN MCCORMACK, of No. 539 Court-street, was struck on the head by the boom of the schooner *Favorite*, and knocked overboard and drowned. The body was recovered.

Mr. WM. RICHARDSON, proprietor of the Atlantic-street Railroad, yesterday applied electricity to several of his horses that had been attacked with the plague, and found that it resulted in much good to the animals.

LONG ISLAND.

An inhabitant of Williamsburg who was shark-fishing at the eastern end of Long Island had his hand almost bitten off, a day or two since, while playing with one of these innocent creatures.

Early yesterday morning thieves entered the house of Mrs. WM. SAMMIS, in Flushing, but did not secure much plunder. An attempt was also made to enter the house of JAMES B. PARSON, and also the dwelling of Mr. ROSS near by. It is supposed the same parties who entered SAMMIS' dwelling attempted the others.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, held at Jamaica, on Thursday, it was voted to improve and enlarge the County Clerk's and Surrogate's offices at Jamaica. Bids will be advertised for.

A rehearsal of the members of the choir of the College Church (St. John the Baptist) was held last evening at the Church, corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues. A grand sacred concert is to be given at the church on Sunday evening, Sept. 3.

On Thursday evening a brakeman named SAMUEL COLLIDAY, on the extra freight going west, came in collision with a bridge about one mile east of Matteluck, and was instantly killed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new narrow gauge railroad route which was surveyed some time since was thought impracticable, and a new survey is being made from Ward's Point to Tompkinsville. As soon as the route is fully decided on the work of building will commence.

The Treasurer of the village of Edgewater has to collect this year, besides the village tax, a tax for gas, and one to pay the interest on the New-York-avenue bonds. The two latter taxes must be paid in cash, as the vouchers of the village will not be received.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The August term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County will be commenced at White Plains on Monday next, before Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN and the Justices of Sessions.

NEW-JERSEY.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE has given notice that he cannot hear the argument on the Chancery suit in the matter of the New-Jersey Railroad lease until the 12th of September. It is regarded as strongly probable that the result of the suit will be the defeat of the lease in its present form. But if it should fail in the Courts such legislation will be sought at Trenton next Winter as will make the transfer of the property to the Pennsylvania Company a certainty.

ADAM SHWARTZ, aged thirty-six, fell overboard from the Christopher-street Dock, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, and but for the prompt assistance rendered by the ferrymen he would have been drowned, as it was, he was insensible when taken from the water, but was soon able to proceed home.

JAMES MCCAFFREY was struck by a locomotive on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Mount Pleasant Park, yesterday, and had three ribs broken. He was taken to his home in South Eighth-street.

The body of an unknown man was found by two boatmen, on the shore of the Hackensack River, near the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge yesterday afternoon.

JAMES BIRCH was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday, to answer a charge of obtaining a cow from MARTIN HANLEY by false pretences.

Coroner PARADINE, of New-Brunswick, will hold an inquest to-morrow on the bodies of the three men who were supposed to have been drowned on the Raritan River on Monday.

The New-Jersey Lutheran Synod had a meeting at the Lutheran Church in Halsey-street, Newark, yesterday. Rev. Mr. WERNER, of the English Synod, made the address.

The citizens of New-Brunswick are dissatisfied with paying tolls for crossing the Raritan Bridge, and propose to buy the concern for $30,000.

HENRY SMITH and HENRY SLATER escaped from the Newark Jail on Thursday afternoon, by cutting their way through the roof.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the recovery of the body of LEWIS SCHILLING, who was drowned near Sandy Hook on Thursday.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Abyssinia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M....For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Snowden, Miss Snowden, Mrs. J. Vickers, Jos. Jenkins, T. F. Leonard, Thomas S. Davis, D. T. Elmore, Chas. Stubbs, Mr. Mapano, Mr. Kidd, Jos. Taylor, F. Meyer and servant, B. Stefans, George Reid, Thomas Assau, John Wilson, Mrs. Eliz. Barrett, Francois Kircah, Mrs. Eliz. White and 2 children, L. Rollins, William Morra, Geo. Bennett, William Hugg, James Madden.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Bishop Venables, of Nassau, Mrs. Venables, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Benjamin E. Lawton, child and nurse, Mrs. Emma Goodsell, Adolfo D. Stranss, H. E. Dandinot, H. E. Clarke, Miss Clara Smith, Miss Russell, Miss Armbister, J. C. Rahmires, H. W. Spence, Lieut. H. C. Briggs, R. N., G. W. B. Anderson, Capt. Fling, W. Maxwell, Henry Muhlenberg, Miss Mary Huntley, Ramon Alvarez, Thomas J. Curtis, Manuel Febles, Eduardo Delgado, Luis D. Pon, Gustavus Scherer, Luis Artasio, S. Perez, C. Vasquez, Jose de la Ascencion, Beneto Fernandez, 6 shipwrecked seamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:20 | Sun sets....6:42 | Moon sets....12:55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:49 | Gov. Island..4:38 | Hell Gate....6:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Mima Thomas, (Br.,) Crane, Sidney, C. B., Int. Coal and Railway Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Abraham Skalle, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Acvone, Patterson, Londonderry, Carver & Barnes; Annie, (Br.,) Lockwood, Stettin, H. D. & I. U. Brookman; L. G. Bigelow, (Br.,) Raymond, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Louisa C. Madeira, Malander, Gibraltar for orders, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Adama, (Ital.,) Ladanya, Cork or Falmouth, Segar & Co.; Malata, (Sp.,) Butaller, Santa Cruz, (Canary Islands,) E. Puig & Co.; Persis Hinckley, Foster, Santa Martha and Savanilla, J. C. Delliere.

Schrs. Aunchen, (Ger.,) Durkals, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Portland, (Br.,) Nelson, Windsor, N. S., J. A. Hersey & Co.; Geo. Washington, Sherlock, Baracoa, E. Puig; Lizzie Dakers, (Br.,) McDonald, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Annie Bayard, (Br.,) Whepley, Sidney, C. B., Heny & Parker; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Josephine Frost, McCready, Baltimore, William Chalmers; Sahwa, Kelly, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Henry Laurie, Jarvis, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Aug. 12 and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 770 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 49 33, lon. 26 02, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 48 30, lon. 35 40, passed a National steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 44 17, lon. 53 16, passed ship Henry Pelham, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 43 53, lon. 55 09, passed a Cunard steamer bound W.; 23d, lat. 42 27, lon. 61 52, passed ship City of Boston, from Newcastle, for Boston.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage; Aug. 25, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Cora Etta, from Tuspan, for New-York.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Aug. 19, and Nassau 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Cremona, Burrows, Galveston Aug. 7, with cotton, hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 16, in the Straits of Florida, had a very heavy gale from W. to S. W.; passed Cape Hatteras Aug. 19 with fresh gales from the eastward, and from thence light winds from E. to N. E.

Bark James E. Ward, Park, Pensacola 23 ds., with yellow pine lumber to A. Demarest—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 30, lon. 79 30, had a heavy gale from N. E. to E. lasting 4 ds., blowing with great violence, but received no damage.

Bark Festina Lente, (N. G.,) Gjeruldsen, Antwerp July 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 25 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Ville de Cherbourg, (Fr.,) Jean, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Charles Miller, (of New-Haven,) Prior, Corpus Christi 16 ds., with hides and wool to H. E. Sprague & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 28, lon. 78, had a gale from E. N. E. to S. W., lasting 40 hours; Aug. 23, 20 miles off the Capes of Delaware, passed the broadside part of a vessel's cabin.

Schr. Calvin, (of Eastport,) Clark, Musquash, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Promenader, Davidson, of and 5 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Horsey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ontario, Rocks, St. John, N. B., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Sturges, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mendoza, Williams, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. E. F. Meaney, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferres, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Mary Wardell, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Cresent Lodge, Hatch, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Knapp, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Gurney, Gurney, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Mingnas, Heaney, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Staples, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Ellicott, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hamil, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgon, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Geo. Gilburn, Murray, Port Johnson, for Bristol.

Schr. Sam. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Port Johnson, for Bristol.

Schr. Niger, Fletcher, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Urbana Pond, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sullivans, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Nellie Clark, Wilson, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Bay State, White, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. L. Terry, Baynor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vermillion, Barclay, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gale, Shopshire, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Tenelle, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Pinkham, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Forest, Smith, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.
Schr. R. H. Halsey, Hall, Port Johnson, for Lynn.
Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Angier, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Watchman, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Seaport, Allen, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Amelia, Hewitt, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Rena, Hart, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Mora, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Victor, Wright, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Jane, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Cornelia, Lewis, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. Lagme, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Bangor, Low, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Alida, Jones, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. James Butler, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie Morton, Morton, New-Haven.
Schr. E. F. Miller, Miller, New-London.
Schr. Woodruff Simmes, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. James E. Kelsey, Dillman, Virginia.
Schr. C. P. Hoffman, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Penn. Jones, Providence.
Schr. John Forsythe, Ford, Virginia.
Schr. Chas. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport.
Schr. Joseph, Stanfield, Philadelphia.
Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Hazeldell, Blake, Virginia.
Sloop Fred Brown, Tyton, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from do.; and brig Hattie Eaton, from Demerara.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Arr. bark St. Peter, Butts Island, for Cork, leaky; schrs. M. R. Somers, Mobile, for Providence, with loss of sail and leaky; Jamestown, Pensacola, for Philadelphia, loss of sails and leaky; Palma, from New-York; Matilda Brown, from New-York.

Sld. steamers South Carolina, for New-York; Virginia, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore. The schr. Sabina, from New-York for Jacksonville, was abandoned at sea. The crew arr. by the schr. Mary R. Somers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Arr. bark Anna, from Havana, and schr. Hattie, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 24.—Passed out from Baltimore, ship George Rainey, for Liverpool; Macaulay, for Bordeaux; Annapolis, for Liverpool; brigs Industry, for Great Britain; Ella Maria, Tropic, Jennie Morton; bark Georgiana, for Bristol, Eng.; Atalaia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 25.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Yamoyden, from Rio; ship Tidal Wave, from Cardiff, for Norfolk.

Passed out bark Nannie T. Bell, for Boston.

Sld. brig Caroline, for Baltimore.

Arr. bark Repita, from Richmond, for the Rio Grande.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Sld. ship Lady Cairns, with wheat for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—Arr. steam-ships Leo, from New-York; Seminole, from Boston, (the steam-tug Seminole, from Philadelphia, for Pensacola, put in for coal;) brigs Larry C. Rosevelt, from Bath, and Georgie, from Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 24.—Arr. school-ship George M. Barnard, from New-Bedford; brig H. Havelock, Windsor, from New-London; schrs. Mary A. Holt, Wilmington, for Boston; Gem, Glace Bay, for New-York; sloop Wm. P. Hunt, New-York, for Boston.

Sld. schr. Sallie B.

25th.—Arr. schrs. Presto, New-York, for Machias; Carrie L. Hix, do., for Portsmouth; Exeter, Rondout, for do.; Delmont, Philadelphia, for do.; Empire Gem, Rondout, for Boston; Jennie N. Huddell, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; M. E. Temerick, Mary Riley and M. A. Folsom, Boston, for Philadelphia; Clara Merrick, Lanesville, for do.; Ida A. Jayne, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Sld. all before reported excepting brig Charles Miller and schrs. Jennie N. Huddell and Clara Merrick.

Wind S. W., clear.

The brig Mariposa, of Boston, Milton, from Philadelphia, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on the Hedge Fence on the night of the 24th. The steamer Wm. Strand attempted to haul her off this morning, but did not succeed.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 13, off Matanzas, schr. Early Bird, from Pensacola, for Stonington.

Aug. 14, off Double Headed Shot Key, bark Jonathan Godfrey, from New-Orleans, for Providence.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Arr. ship Cultivator, from New-York July 22.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York Aug. 15, touched at Plymouth this morning, and proceeded for Hamburg.

The Allan steam-ship St. Andrew, from Quebec, has arr. out.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arr. noon 25th inst., steam-ship Scotia, Lott, New-York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
MADE FOR THEIR FALL TRADE. NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

FALL, 1871.
Laces and Embroideries.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE OFFERING
To the Trade,
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
REAL AND IMITATION LACES
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BLACK GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY LACES
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS, EDGINGS
AND INSERTINGS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
LADIES' AND GENT'S
FRENCH AND IRISH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
THE LATEST PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES IN
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY TIES AND SCARFS.
LONDON-MADE SILK AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF
City and Country Buyers
IS REQUESTED.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

APPLETONS' GREAT STATIONERY HOUSE
LEDGER
CASH BOOK
JOURNAL
DAY BOOK

WE MANUFACTURE
BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ON
OUR OWN PREMISES.
Estimates for all kinds of STATIONERY and JOB PRINTING furnished at short notice.
Bankers, Banks and Merchants supplied with a complete outfit.
D. APPLETON & CO., STATIONERS,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.
Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH.
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st.
Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.
Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-Braces.
MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

SUPERIOR
GASOLINE
PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BEST GAS-MACHINES NOW IN USE.
WICKES BROTHERS,
No. 120 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &C., AT
MARSH & CO.'S
Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

DR. C. E. BROADBENT,
Physician for Lung and Throat Diseases, Asthma and Catarrh. Also, chronic diseases and all humors, which he never fails to cure. Can be consulted daily at his office, No. 102 East 15th-st., New-York City, or by letter. He can tell you at once whether he can cure you or not. Examination and advice free to all. Cut this out for reference.

WHITE VERSUS INDIAN—GRAND LACROSSE MATCH AND FOOT-RACES.—The Shamrocks of Montreal, Champion Whites, and the Caughnawaga Indians Champion Reds, will play on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, on the Capitoline Base-ball Grounds, for the championship of the world. Gates open at 2 P. M. Pools sold on the ground by P. Johnston. Admission, 50 cents.

TO PRINTERS.—SEVERAL CYLINDER, Adams, Hand and Job Presses for sale cheap, at Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.'s, 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner Fulton, N. Y. Largest stock of Engravers' Boxwood and Machinists' Patent Letters. Manufacturers of Eagle, California and other Improved Economical Cabinets.